

249055

JPRS-UPS-85-062

2 August 1985

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

19980302 144

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A  
Approved for public release;  
Distribution Unlimited

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY  
NATIONAL TECHNICAL  
INFORMATION SERVICE  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

7  
61  
A04

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

2 August 1985

## USSR REPORT

### POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

#### CONTENTS

##### IDEOLOGY

- Documentary Naval War Tales, Present and Future  
(A. Pushkin; ZNAMYA, No 5, 1985)..... 1

##### SOCIOLOGY

- Usubaliyev Hits Economic, Discipline Shortcomings  
(SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 30 Apr 85)..... 4
- Problems With Agricultural Brigades, Links Explored  
(Vladimir Somov; PRAVDA, 1 Apr 85)..... 22
- PRAVDA Readers Complain of Laxness in Party Rules  
(A. Shinkin; PRAVDA, 8 Apr 85)..... 28
- Youth Paper Editor Calls for Better Journalist Training  
(Gennadiy Nikolayevich Seleznev; ZHURNALIST, No 4,  
Apr 85)..... 32

##### REGIONAL ISSUES

- BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers Formed  
(SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 29 Mar 85)..... 36
- Supreme Soviet Presidium Named, by I. Polyakov, Ye. Chagina 36  
Council of Ministers Named, by I. Polyakov, Ye. Chagina 37  
Statistical Composition of Deputies 40
- Uzbek CP CC Urges Better Energy Preparations for Coming Winter  
(PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 9 Jun 85)..... 43

Mass Media Propaganda Efforts in MoSSR Viewed (G. Gorinchoy, V.I. Lenin; KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII, No 3, Mar 85).....	46
Latvian Procurator Calls for Sweeping Crackdown on Crime (Ya. E. Dzenitis; SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 25 Jun 85).....	51

IDEOLOGY

DOCUMENTARY NAVAL WAR TALES, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Moscow ZNAMYA in Russian No 5 1985 (signed to press 18 Mar 85) pp 229-231

[Review by A. Pushkin, rear admiral and candidate of naval sciences, entitled "The Voice of the Sea," of book "The Cry of the Dolphin" by N. Cherkashin, Voenizdat, Moscow, 1984]

[Excerpts] At the end of the 1970's a young writer, Senior Lieutenant Cherkashin by name, joined the ranks of Soviet writers writing about the sea. He was serving as a deputy political officer on a submarine. His first documentary stories, "Underwater Watch," "Submariners" and "The Sea of Many Decks," created on the basis of voyage diaries, attracted the attention of the reading public and the critics.

The story "The Cry of the Dolphin" (in the collection it is called "The Secret of the Arkhelon") puts Cherkashin's book among a number of counter-propagandistic works which have come out in recent years. I do not think that I am mistaken to say that the topical pamphlet-type story is one of the most difficult genres. It is easy in newspaper topical satire on international themes for an author's artistic sense to betray him and for him to over-emphasize things. Cherkashin succeeds in maintaining a sense of truth in his images, the dramatic qualities of his heroes' fates and the authenticity of events, even those which may not have a strict factual basis. The whole story is essentially a delicate exaggeration that carries the "Atlantic" concept of the preservation of peace to the absurd. The self destruction of the missile-carrying submarine Arkhelon--the author concludes--is the logical result of the adventurist naval strategy of the Pentagon. And how many occurrences similar to this one have there been in the distant and not too distant past, from the demise of the atomic submarine Thrasher to the unexplained disappearance of the atomic vessel Scorpion in the depths of the Atlantic with nuclear torpedoes on board?...

We do not know under whose flag the Arkelon sailed. However, this is not really very important. The tragedy of the Arkhelon could take place in any NATO country having an atomic submarine fleet. It is for this reason that the anti-imperialistic tendency in the story "The Cry of the Dolphin" is sharpened. However, this determination does not exhaust the qualities of the work. Although the story is not long, it is not one-dimensional. The lyrical line of the protagonists Rayflint and Nikki is clearly drawn and an ecological

element is presented in the story, represented by the dolphin Teddi. And finally in the "Secret of the Arkhelon" a profound alarm is sounded about a new weapon against mankind devised by madmen of war which surpasses in cynicism all other means of destruction.

On the missile-carrying submarine Arkhelon a disease breaks out which is unknown to doctors and which they tentatively name "Superlepra XX." While microbiologists search for an antidote, the atomic submarine with missile on board remains at sea. It remains at sea now as an underwater isolation ward for lepers... However, the prisoners on the Arkhelon do not want to remain there as guinea pigs. They begin a secret underwater war and come to the fateful point beyond which the fates of millions...

Other critics have found elements of the fantastic in the story. I feel that this is not quite true. Almost every episode in "The Cry of the Dolphin" has its vivid factual basis. I do not think that the reports in the Soviet press about the attempt of a group of unknown people to hi-jack an atomic vessel from San Francisco in order to fire a provocative volley at the coast of the USA have been erased from the memories of readers. This event also is reflected in "The Cry of the Dolphin." Even the image of Pastor Barmattay, who goes out on a submarine cruise in order to damn war in his sermon to the crew, recalls the well-known champion of peace Pastor Niemöller, a former submarine commander. The chain of events that the author has created and the disease that infected the Arkhelon's crew may not be real but they certainly are not fantastic. However, American atomic submarines which are equipped with missile warheads stuffed with neutron death very assuredly do exist.

The story "The Sea of Many Decks" is devoted to the everyday military activity on the Soviet anti-submarine cruiser Slavutich.

If the Slavutich and Arkhelon are pursuing opposite courses in the book, then in the story "The Flight to the Edge of the Circle" ["Polyet na polnyy radius"] an accidental but dangerous collision takes place between two patrol planes belonging to the two opposing military blocks. In the neutral sky over the Atlantic Ocean an American Phantom, while maneuvering near a Soviet plane, pierces the surface of the Soviet bomber with its fin.

With a break in their wing our flyers limp back home which is thousands of miles away... Under these extreme conditions the Soviet military man's best character traits manifest themselves. Like Simbirtsev, the brave commander of the plane, Anokhin, is sure of ultimate victory, and he is able to instill this confidence in each member of the crew.

On the 40th anniversary of the great victory in World War II one reads about today's army and navy in a special way. One can not help but compare the sailors of the fiery 40's and the young sailors of the fleet of the 80's. Cherkashin's books convince us that in the main they resemble one another. They are similar in their love for the sea and ships, in their devotion to their military duty and in their readiness to do their duty not sparing their lives.

Nikolay Cherkashin's creative range is quite broad. There are sketches about our contemporaries and working people; there are stories about border troops; there are sea stories and treatment of historical themes. I know that at present Cherkashin is at the cosmodrome more than at his native "Severodarskaya" Harbor. He is gathering material for a novel based on the lives of cosmonauts. However, in Cherkashin's works the voice of the sea will always be heard regardless of what and whom Cherkashin chooses to write about.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda". "Znamya". 1985

8750  
CSO: 1830/576

SOCIOLOGY

USUBALIYEV HITS ECONOMIC, DISCIPLINE SHORTCOMINGS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 30 Apr 85 pp 2,3

[Article: "Creative Labor is Important. The City of Frunze is Awarded the Red Challenge Banner"]

[Excerpts] As was already reported, on 27 April the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Trade Union Council, and the Komsomol Central Committee awarded the Red Challenge Banner to the city of Frunze in recognition of the results achieved in the All-Union socialist competition and the successful fulfillment of the State plan for economic and social development for 1984.

CPSU Central Committee member, First Secretary of the Kirgiz CP comrade T. U. Usubaliyev awarded the banner and addressed a meeting of the Party, soviet, trade union, komsomol, and executive aktiv of the republic's capital.

The republic's capital city has now earned this high award of the Homeland for the tenth year in a row. This is convincing evidence of the constantly growing industrial and political activity of Frunze inhabitants, and is the result of the purposeful administrative and mass-political work undertaken by the Party, soviet, and executive organs, and the trade union and Komsomol organizations of the city.

Thus, the achievements of the capital's workers in the fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan are unquestionable, and those achievements have been rightfully recognized by this high award of the Homeland.



At the same time, the speaker emphasized, one must always remember the remarks of Vladimir Il'yich Lenin that the best way to observe a holiday is to concentrate one's attention on tasks that are unresolved.

In steadfastly adhering to this Leninist precept, let us realistically and self-critically evaluate what has been achieved, and in an exacting and Bolshevik manner let us frankly point out lacunae and shortcomings, and together let us think about ways in which they can be eliminated. This approach in no way minimizes the importance of this festive event for which we have gathered here with you. On the contrary, this will help us see more clearly the underfulfilled tasks, avert smugness and complacency, and amplify our energy, efforts and initiative to improve our work persistently.

One must say right away that the city's contribution to the resolution of the socioeconomic developmental tasks that confront the republic could have been more significant if all the Party, trade union, Komosomol organizations, soviet and executive organs had dealt with the work completed in a business-like and exacting manner, and they might have been able to identify unutilized growth reserves, shortcomings, and omissions. And, unfortunately, there are still quite a few of them.

During the past four years of the Five-Year Plan 27 enterprises fell short of their production goals by almost 28 million rubles. This included quite a few electric motors, computer equipment, wool fabrics, building materials, and canned goods. The assignments for freight shipments have not been fulfilled. Assignments goals for making fixed capital operational are falling short of their goals every year. In comparison to 1980, the volume of uncompleted construction projects has grown. As before, the public has been making many complaints about city transportation operations, retailing, domestic, and medical services. The number of such shortcomings has not gone down even in the first quarter of the current year.

All of this is indicative of the fact that hidden in the background of the overall positive results are many instances of poor management, poor organization and idle talk, lack of discipline, sluggishness, incompetence, and unscrupulousness. That is the evil against which we must wage a most decisive struggle. In order to accomplish this, it is essential to raise each person's responsibility -- from supervisor to laborer -- for completing assigned tasks, and to evaluate workers only on the basis of concrete, realistic results. This is the directive of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. We are obligated to be guided by that directive unfailingly.

It is now essential to place the important task of shifting the economy to an intensified pace at the center of everyday activities of Party and public organizations, managerial organs, and all labor collectives. And here the most reliable and practically tested means of production efficiency growth is scientific-technological progress which has been termed "the strategic lever of intensification" at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

As you know, questions dealing with the acceleration of scientific-technological progress in the republic's national economy were examined at the Plenum of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee which adopted a comprehensive program for introducing the latest scientific and technological achievements into industry. The implementation of that program has been taken under unremitting control. And this has been yielding positive results. In comparison to previous years, the republic last year attained its highest level of fulfilling new technology plans.

The collectives of Frunze enterprises and organizations have made a decisive contribution in this area. An annual average of over 4,000 modern technological measures are being introduced. Those measures have had an economic impact of more than 47 million rubles during the past four years of the Five-Year Plan.

However, one cannot in any sense be content with those results. The republic's capital must set the tone and be an example of persistent and goal-oriented efforts to accelerate scientific-technological progress. In order to accomplish that goal it has available broad opportunities. But, speaking frankly, they are far from being fully utilized.

For example, at one time an agreement was concluded between the city's enterprises and organizations and the republic's Academy of Sciences on scientific and technological cooperation. But this good initiative was not developed. One half of the projects to be undertaken under the agreement remain essentially on paper. And this happened because the Party organizations let this important matter slip out of their control.

And can one really become reconciled to the fact that very many modern highly productive lines and equipment set up in accordance with the plan for scientific and technological progress are not being used to full capacity, nor in fact yielding the planned level of output? Thus, the 65 mechanized production and 338 automated lines in the city are operating at only 75 - 80 percent of their capacity, and 38 mechanized production lines are operating at less than one half of their capacity. Their daily productivity level is also low. For example, every fourth mechanized production line operates on one incomplete shift.

Such wasteful treatment of modern technology has been observed at the monitoring and testing equipment and agricultural machine-building plants imeni M. V. Frunze, the Kirgizmebel' association, and others.

The Party has set the task of qualitatively transforming the material-technical base of production and the subsequent steadfast growth of productivity. And all Party organizations and all industrial labor collectives of the city must genuinely take it upon themselves to resolve this cardinal task.

We have not lost sight of the definite progress that has been made here. For example, the fact that productivity as a whole in the city's industry has been growing more rapidly than called for by the Five-Year Plan assignments. At the same time a number of enterprises have not been reaching the level of productivity called for by the plan. Moreover, the number of such enterprises is increasing. In 1983 there were 10 such enterprises, in 1984 there were 16, and there were already 18 in the first quarter of this year. Since the beginning of the Five-Year Plan they have fallen short of the production goals by 9 million rubles. Among the plants that are lagging behind are the Mebel'shchik factory, the meat combine, the tobacco factory, the Red Builder plant, the ZhBI-2 plant, the cannery, and others."

The speech emphasized that a more cautious approach must be used in evaluating the activity of the capital city enterprises because they have more conditions and opportunities for organizing high productivity. At the same time the city has not been setting the best of examples in comparison to average republic-wide indices. Thus, productivity in the republic's industry grew by 5.7 percent, but in the capital that figure was only 4.3 percent. At the same time, the growth rate of the average wage computed at a one percent increase in productivity, exceeded the average republic index by almost 1.3 times.

One doesn't have to be an economist to understand this simple truth: One must live according to one's means. Those persons who consume more than they produce, as we know, are termed dependents. Such is the unenviable situation of many city enterprises, particularly, the bakery association, the Orgtekhstroyaterialy [Organization of Engineering Construction Materials] trust, the Sanitary Engineering Procurement Plant, the Frun zestroyaterialy [Frunze Construction Materials] association, and others. And the Party organizations are not holding to strict account those supervisors who, because of their mismanagement and incompetence, have made those enterprises into dependents of the state.

The struggle against mismanagement and wastefulness and a greater economy in the use of all that is available -- is one of the most important resources of increasing production efficiency and its intensification. This problem was raised very pointedly at the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It was emphasized that wastefulness must be ended immediately, and slogans alone will not suffice.

Much needs to be done in industry, in construction, in transportation, and in other sectors of the city's national economy in order to assure the strictest possible economy of all resources and to put a reliable stop to wastefulness and mismanagement. For example, in 1984 production costs were allowed to go up at the Agricultural Machine-Building Plant imeni M. V. Frunze by 390,000 rubles. At the May 1st Sewing Association those costs went up by 336,000 rubles, by 186,000 rubles at the Santekhmontazh [Sanitary Engineering Assembly] Plant, and by 97,000 rubles at the meat combine.

The situation did not improve during the first quarter of the current year. Production costs of commodity goods went up at 20 enterprises.

At many labor collectives of the city the struggle to economize does not yet go beyond the issuance of slogans and appeals. There is no profound analysis of problems associated with finding additional resources which would provide economized materials for two or more days of industrial collective operations. Obligations on this score have not been reinforced by specific engineering measures.

There are still instances where supervisors are exerting all of their energy on "knocking out" additional raw materials, materials, and equipment without giving proper concern to the rational use of those materials and equipment. Thus, as of 1 January 1985 there was more than 11 million rubles worth of uninstalled equipment in the city, whereas that figure was 9 million rubles one year ago. There is a particularly large amount of idle equipment at the Minplodoovoshchkhov [Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farms] Canning Plant, the meat combine, the Kirgizelektrodvigatel' [Kirgiz Electric Motor Plant], and at the Kirgizavtomash [Kirgiz Vehicle] association. Moreover, the idle equipment is largely modern, advanced equipment which includes quite a bit of new, imported equipment. At the same time the shops frequently have outdated operating machinery that cannot provide a high level of productivity. Surely, this is not right. Why are the Party organizations reconciled to this situation, and why do they not hold accountable those persons through whose sluggishness, non-performance, and irresponsibility public property is being wasted?

The problem of economic intensification is inseparably tied to the improved efficiency of the administrative apparatus and an improvement in the entire managerial mechanism. This is a huge, complex task. And the CPSU Central Committee is taking basic steps to solve that problem. But here we have problems which can and must be resolved promptly locally. Such problems include structural improvements in the administration of the national economy sectors, the elimination of unnecessary links, limitations on the growth of administrative personnel numbers, and a reduction in expenditures on administrative apparatus salaries.

Unfortunately, there are supervisors in the city who are handling these problems with an attitude that is contrary to the interests of the state. Such persons are playing local favoritism, lack discipline, adopt a narrow departmental approach, and strive by every possible cunning means to retain unjustifiably inflated staffs. Inspections conducted last year revealed that there were 365 supernumerary positions at 158 enterprises and organizations of the city with an annual wage fund of more than 560,000 rubles. Also discovered were over 700,000 rubles of illegal and excessively high appropriations for administrative apparatus support. Similar violations were found at the Kirgizavtomash and Kirgizvtorresursy [Kirgiz Secondary Resources] associations, the Kirgizgiprovdokhoz [Kirgiz State Planning, Surveying and Scientific Research Institute of Water Management Construction] institute, and other organizations.

In the meantime, the problem of better efficiency in the administrative apparatus does not merely boil down to savings in financial and labor resources. This problem is first of all one that is concerned with an improvement in the style of administration and a more concise operation of the apparatus where duties are better and more fully delegated and where those duties are concisely carried out, and where excess paper work and petty regulations are averted. The Party organizations must constantly remember this and they must put a halt to the attempts by some administrators to inflate their staffs excessively, thereby creating conditions favorable to idlers.

The struggle to improve product quality is inseparably tied to the struggle for economy, thrift, and greater effectiveness of production. "Quality, and once again quality -- this is our slogan of today," emphasized comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

One should note that definite work along this line is in progress in the city of Frunze. In 1984 47.5 percent of all certifiable goods were of the

highest grade quality. There are enterprises where the production label and worker honor are valued.

But there are also others. In 1984 alone economic penalties totalling more than 1.2 million rubles were imposed against 20 industrial enterprises for producing poor quality goods. Those penalties included 284,000 rubles assessed against the Kirgizavtomash association, 240,000 rubles against the sewing association imeni Komsomol, 138,000 against the brewery, and 134,000 rubles against the footwear association.

One cannot help but also be alarmed by the fact that over two million rubles worth of unmarketable, shopworn goods have accumulated in the city's commodity warehouses. For what purpose were people working, for what did they receive wages? Defective goods must be viewed as a plundering of material resources and a waste of public labor. This was in fact the way this problem was posed at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Capital construction is the most backward sector in the city. During the past four years fixed capital costing 128 million rubles has not been put into operation, and construction and installation projects totalling 74 million rubles have remained uncompleted. And the situation is not getting better this year. Only 91 percent of the construction and installation projects plan was completed in the first quarter, and fixed capital totalling eight million rubles has yet to be put into operation.

The operations of the main contracting organizations -- trusts No 1 and No 2 of the house-building combine of the Ministry of Construction -- are also causes of special concern. There was a time when that ministry's organizations in the city completed nearly 90 percent of all construction projects. But at the present time only 40 percent of the projects has been completed. One of the main reasons for this is that the 15 construction administrations of the Ministry of Construction located in the city are constantly short of personnel. The average number of workers in one-half of the SMU [construction and installation administrations] now comes to from 90 to 120 persons. How can that number of persons satisfy the increased program of capital construction?

Because of the fact that the organizations of the Ministry of Construction in the city of Frunze are not operating satisfactorily, plans for commissioning facilities are being constantly disrupted, and we have been forced to bring in builders from other ministries and departments. For how long will this continue?

It is essential that the municipal Party organization radically change its attitude towards the problems of the construction industry.

The speaker then dwelled on the problem of providing potable water to the public. The city presently has water supply intakes with a daily capacity of 663,000 cubic meters. The water supply system networks cover about 100 kilometers.

At the same time, the problem still remains an acute one. In this connection, the Party and soviet organs were seriously reproached for not implementing systematic control over the development and exploitation of the water supply system. Over the past four years 7.4 million rubles of capital investments have been allotted for the construction of water supply intake facilities and water supply networks, but in fact only 3.8 million rubles have been used up, or, in other words, only 52 percent of the plan. The construction of some water intake facilities was started long ago, but has not yet been completed. Another reason for the shortage of drinking water is the lack of proper metering and poor control of its use.

Tap water is used by 534 enterprises and organizations in the city, but limits on water usage have been established for only 155 enterprises. The overwhelming majority of the enterprises do not have circulating water supply systems. The ispolkoms of the city and rayon soviets have completely lost sight of this problem.

Over 38,000 individual homes are tapped into the city water supply system, but only 7,300 of those buildings are equipped with water meters. In 1984 534 enterprises were inspected, and because of defects in the sanitation engineering equipment there was water leakage in 254 of those enterprises that amounted to two million cubic meters. All of this leads to stoppages in the water supply to individual residential regions and the upper floors of buildings, and results in numerous justified reprimands received from the city's workers. This kind of situation is the result of the lack of control and relaxed demands placed upon workers for tasks assigned to them.

The April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, having demonstrated the continuity of the Party's policy, has once again with convincing force emphasized the firmness of the Party's course towards a universal strengthening of order and discipline.

Judging by the reports, worker time losses at the city's enterprises and organizations due to standstills, unauthorized and unexcused absences from work have been somewhat reduced during the past four years of the Five-Year Plan. Nevertheless, those losses have been considerable. In the last four year period 349,000 man-days were lost in industry. According to calculations of specialists, more than 22 million rubles worth of additional goods could have been produced had those losses been averted. Such losses amounted to 60,000 man-days in the construction organizations, and over 160,000 man-days in transportation.

Unannounced spot checks were recently conducted in the city to determine to what extent people were coming to work on time. Late arrivals for work were recorded wherever the spot check brigades went. Sixty-four persons were late for the beginning shift at the footwear association, more than 20 persons were late at the motor vehicle enterprise of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farms, and 30 persons at seven trade and domestic services enterprises. In all, almost 1,600 late arrivals were recorded within a three-day period.

The republic's capital city is struggling to earn the title of a city of high culture and exemplary order. This obligates us to double, even triple our efforts in the struggle against drunkenness which, unfortunately, has become rather widespread among a certain section of the city's residents.

For example, in 1984 over 18,000 persons were brought to the sobering up stations. Most of them were from the Leninskiy and Oktyabr'skiy rayons, the Kirgizavtomash association, the house-building combine, and ZhBI [reinforced concrete product plant] No 1, and motor transportation organizations.

Often included among the persons going to the sobering up stations are supervisory personnel and instructors from teaching institutions.

Alcoholic beverages are frequently shared directly at places of work. In October of last year, for example, eight drivers from motor column area No 2901 were brought to a sobering up station. Similar instances occurred at the Bytmebel' [domestic furniture] combine and in other collectives.

In the course of the spot checks ["raids"] conducted in the city during the last two weeks, more than 200 persons were detained who had left their place of work to get liquor. Life has been carefree for drunkards at the Obuvshchik factory, the freight truck garage No 9, the agricultural machine-building plant imeni M. V. Frunze, the Kirgizavtomash association, and other enterprises.



The Party gorkom and raykoms very seldom hold to strict accountability those supervisors who take compromising and unprincipled attitudes towards drunkards, and who do not ask the Party and public organizations to intensify educational work in the collectives. An atmosphere of intolerance and total condemnation must be created around drunkenness. It is only then that this evil can be rooted out of our life.

Further noted in the address were serious shortcomings in the operations of enterprises engaged in public services. There are still many bottlenecks here. They are mentioned quite a lot. However, this has not helped to reduce the number of shortcomings. That is primarily because the Party committees, the soviet and managerial organs, and the city's public organizations are not showing the necessary persistence and consistency in solving the vital problems of improving public services.

Let us take personal services. Those services are still far from satisfying requirements with respect to the variety, standards, and quality of services offered.

The city's residents, as in earlier times, are experiencing difficulties in getting radio and TV sets, domestic appliances, furniture, and footwear repaired. Linen laundering and dry cleaning services have become a problem. In 1984 services rendered per capita in Frunze for knitwear repairs amounted to only 9 kopecks, 69 kopecks for clothing, 31 kopecks for furniture, and 73 kopecks for refrigerator repairs. These figures are lower than the national average indices.

Directors of domestic services, concerned about fulfilling the plans for rendering services at any price, are giving their principal attention to the production of finished goods, and are not expanding those services which would really reduce the burden of household chores. For example, in the city it is not so easy to place orders for window washing, apartment cleaning and repairs. In 1984 domestic services workers repaired a total of 1,290 apartments which is less than one percent. The public has been forced to resort to moonlighters [shabashniki] who often turn out to be much more careless than the domestic service workers.

Housing construction is proceeding on a large scale in the capital city, and new micro-regions are emerging. However, the need to build domestic service enterprises within those regions is often lost from sight. Most of the barber shops, photography shops, shoe repair shops, and tailor shops are concentrated in the central section of the city so that the residents of a number of micro-regions have no opportunity to utilize those services locally.

Can it really be that there is no possibility in the republic's central city to improve the operation of domestic services and arrange things the way they should be? There are such possibilities. The only thing that is lacking is initiative and a profound genuine concern on the part of the city Party, soviet, and managerial organs to solve this problem.

As a matter of fact, what is it that is impeding, for example, the accelerated construction of such facilities needed by the city as bath-houses and laundries? They have been under construction since 1982, but during this time only 65 percent of the capital investments have been used up.

Or, let us say, what are the objective reasons that prevent us from raising the quality and standards of public services. Inspections have shown that all of the tailor shops of the Kirgiziya firm fail to fulfill orders by the dates promised, that one out of every three pairs of repaired shoes is returned to the Obuvshchik factory for additional repair work, that instances of short-changing customers have been discovered in most of the inspected barber, radio and television repair shops.

There are very many shortcomings in the city's trade enterprises. Suffice to say that last year instances of customer deception, short weight, and short measurement were discovered in one out of three stores, and in one out of every two cafeterias and customer service bureaus at kolkhoz markets.

Surely, a decisive halt to these shameful practices is a matter of concern to the city's community!

Order in the area of services is not only a social task but an economic one as well. We know that if a person works with a good temperament, his output at the plant will be greater. We must once again remind ourselves of this truth in connection with the poor operation of the city transportation system.

In the first quarter alone of this year about 143,000 runs were not completed by common carriers. The number of busses taken off the lines because of technical breakdowns has been increasing. Motor pool supervisors point to the shortage of busses, parts, fuel, poor repair garages, shortage of drivers, etc. There is, of course, some truth to this. But the main reasons for the poor service is the ineffective use of the vehicles and the poorly planned city bus routes.

There are other problems connected with public services, particularly water supply, heat, and gas, that are not being resolved efficiently. This gives rise to numerous citizen complaints.

And is it necessary to wait for instructions from above to put some order into the area of services? The Party, soviet, and managerial organs of the city have sufficient rights and authority to do this. It is only necessary to show more initiative, independence of action, proprietary skill, business-like efficiency, and to expand public control, place greater demands upon personnel, and show more concern about their selection, assignment, and training.

Much was said very convincingly about this at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "...Locally," comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized, "the authorities must be fully responsible for resolving all problems related to their competence and they must rid themselves of dependent inclinations more quickly."

The address further noted that the success of all of our tasks depends, in the last analysis, on the personnel, their political maturity, sense of responsibility, competence, and experience. Urgent personnel questions were discussed at the plenum of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and at the plenums of all of the republic's Party committees. Specific measures were slated at those plenums for the further improvement of work with personnel. Our present task is to implement those measures.

In particular, more attention should be given to middle link personnel. For it is they who directly organize the fulfillment of plans and obligations at each place of work, and the struggle to strengthen labor discipline, economy, and thriftiness. The foremen, construction superintendents, and section chiefs stand closest of all to the working person whom they influence by their personal example and their own attitude to the work at hand.

Over 3.5 thousand foremen are working in the city's industry. Most of them are experienced workers who understand industry well and who enjoy the trust and respect of their collectives. But there are some people among them who are found to be drunk frequently. Such persons should be decisively discharged since they cause only harm to the enterprise.

Workers who have shown themselves to be good production organizers should be more boldly promoted to foremen. It is very important to organize their training, help them acquire labor administrative skills, and knowledge about economics.

Life itself demands that each director be associated with his labor collective in the closest possible way and that he knows well how his people are living and what their interests and needs are. At the same time he must be able to inform each member of the labor collective about Party decisions and help him realize his own involvement in all that is being accomplished in the country willingly, or as was emphasized at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "the political meaning of management must not be lost from sight." Today this is one of the indispensable qualities of a contemporary supervisor. He must not only be a production organizer, but must personally participate in educational work.

However, there are many supervisory workers in the city's enterprises, organizations, and institutions who are evading this obligation. Only one of three supervisors is a propagandist. Only about 40 percent of the supervisors appear before workers with political reports. More than 60 supervisors fail to give monthly reports about enterprise and organizational activities at worker meetings.

There are still supervisors who are not averse to substituting production conferences for reports and live discussions with people. There have been frequent instances where a supervisor does not report about his own activity, but presents a lecture and converts the report into a monolog from the podium, preaches at others condescendingly, and says absolutely nothing about what he himself is doing to assure the completion of tasks assigned to his sector. Surely, the director's report to the labor collective is supposed to facilitate the development of democratism in production management and heighten the activity and responsibility of the workers.

The speaker then dwelt on problems concerned with intensifying the struggle against false report entries and eye-washing. This is a great evil. This practice causes not only economic, but moral harm as well.

Persons who engage in making false entries and eyewash must be viewed as parasitic elements who, by a single irresponsible stroke of the pen, attempt to get, and sometimes do get illegal benefits, prizes, and honor.

Unfortunately, as inspections have shown, persons guilty of eyewash are still treated leniently. Organs of the procurator's office frequently decline to bring criminal charges against persons who make false entries.

False entries regarding the volume of product sales were discovered at the Weavers Mill imeni 8 Mart. The guilty parties -- Director Kochin and Chief of the Planning Department Strizhova-- got off with severe reprimands. And the director of the Box Crating Plant of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farms Rakhmankulov was merely warned that entering something into the reports that did not exist is inadmissible. In essence, such half-measures as these were applied to other persons guilty of eyewash as well.

The practice of making false entries is being eliminated slowly. A decisive struggle must be waged against this evil. Each instance of false entry and eyewash must be burned out with a red-hot iron. No matter who the false reporters may be, whether they be supervisors or ordinary workers, and whatever their merits might have been, such persons must be excluded from the Party and brought to court. There can be no other treatment for them.

A broad program of construction is under way in the city, the speaker noted. A considerable amount of work has been done to reconstruct the central section of the city, and unique buildings have been erected to celebrate the anniversary of the republic and the Kirgiz Communist Party. These include a branch of the V. I. Lenin Central Museum, a monument to our leader, a library imeni V. I. Lenin, and a number of other structures. A new public center has been designed with the beautiful Ala-Too Square.

Housing construction is proceeding at a rapid pace. Last year alone, over 10,000 Frunze inhabitants received new comfortable apartments. The new residential developments Asanbey, Vostok-5, and Alamedin have emerged in recent years. The city's available housing fund is currently more than 7 million square meters. The level of modern conveniences for that housing has improved significantly.

Everything that is being built in the city is national wealth. Every municipal structure and each apartment house must be treated with care as befits zealous proprietors.

But let us go along the streets and squares of the city and let us take a look at the condition of even recently constructed buildings. One can see quite a few mindless traces of mismanagement. Broken windows in the entrances, warped banisters, and garbage-filled courtyards. Unfortunately, such sights are all too frequent.

The Party and public organizations of the city are still poorly carrying out their educational work at residential sites. The house committees and microregion soviets are not demonstrating the necessary activism. The instillation of a high level of culture in each city dweller, responsibility for his own native city, for the street and house in which he lives, must be a specific part of the work conducted by public organizations.

The city newspaper VECHERNIY FRUNZE must play a large role in this matter. But one must say right away that the organizational and mobilizing role of the newspaper has so far been weak. The Vecherka [i.e. the VECHERNIY FRUNZE] has essentially remained aloof from active participation in solving the many problems that confront the city. Its pages are often filled with random materials that have been written routinely without any clear thought or creative quest.

The editors have not been waging a purposeful and persistent struggle against negative phenomena. The newspaper has not yet become a friend and counsel to Frunze residents in their struggle to make their native city one of high culture and exemplary order.

The Party gorkom must improve the leadership of its press organ, elevate its militancy and activity so that the newspaper can respond to the lofty demands of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The speaker devoted much attention to problems concerned with intensifying patronage assistance given by city dwellers to rural workers, and spoke about the difficulties encountered this year by the republic's livestock breeders.

This winter was marked by an unprecedented severe heavy snowfall. All of the pasture areas were snow covered for four months which has adversely affected forage resources. Those difficulties were further exacerbated by intense frosts which often reached up 45 degrees in the mountains. The livestock breeders faced this natural calamity with a high level of organization, and demonstrated selflessness, a sense of responsibility, and a profound understanding of their duty to the nation. Because of this and the considerable aid rendered by the state, the livestock breeders honorably survived incredibly difficult circumstances. They succeeded in preserving almost all of the cattle at last year's level and managed to avoid huge losses. A positive role was played here by the many years of work in strengthening the material base of livestock breeding, and in particular the fact that over 18,000 sheep pens and other livestock facilities were built, including almost 1,200 feed preparation plants.

Practical conclusions have been drawn from the past severe winter. That is to say that measures are already being taken to procure a one and one-half year's reserve of forage in the republic as a whole, and many rayons and farms have obligated themselves to procure two-year reserves.

It is in this most important undertaking that city dwellers can accord significant assistance. This first of all entails the repair of feed plants and forage units, the adjustment and installation of livestock equipment, and the teaching of advanced forms of labor organization to rural specialists. Unfortunately, patronage assistance on the part of industrial enterprises is not yet sufficient although they do have available all the necessary requirements such as materials, equipment, and labor.

And another thing about patronage assistance. The city has more than two thousand hectares taken up by green plantings of which over a thousand hectares are in parks, squares, and boulevards. Why cannot mixed grass crops, particularly alfalfa be planted in those areas? There is an agreement with the city's leaders on that score. The seeds have been allotted and the gorispolkom has already selected one ton of the seeds, but until now they have not yet been planted, and time is flying by. This is troubling in the sense that the city will not be able to fulfill its obligation to help the suburban farms prepare a one and one-half year's reserve of feed.

One must also not lose sight of the problem dealing with the rational utilization of private plots in the city. They come to a total of about 3,000 hectares. What is being grown on them? Soviet organs have been showing little interest in them, apparently believing that they are a private matter. But surely that land is state land, just as the irrigation water is state, national water. Therefore, what is grown on the private plots is also a state affair. In the meantime, many plots are primarily given to growing flowers. That is an inadmissible waste.

The private plots must get their due attention. Vegetables and fruits should be grown on them. That would be a significant addition to the city dwellers' table.

The present urgent task whose resolution must command the attention of all Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and managerial organs, is the absolute fulfillment of the 1985 plan and the Five-Year Plan as a whole. This requires that we exert our utmost efforts, mobilize internal reserves, and improve organizational and educational work in the collectives.

This task is particularly vital for those who are behind in fulfilling their assignments. In order to make up for lost time and reach the slated frontiers by the end of the year, it will be necessary to work on Saturdays and Sundays, if, of course, the raw materials are available. There is a special authorization of the trade union organs on this score. One can not proceed otherwise. The time lost in stagnation must be regained at all costs.

"In this connection," the speaker said, "I should like to warn those directors who are placing their hopes on downward adjustments of their plans. Such hopes are completely in vain. The Kirgiz CP Central Committee will decisively put a halt to all attempts at adjusting established assignments. The state plan must be fulfilled to its full limit. This is the instruction handed down by the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and it will be firmly and rigorously implemented.

We are now on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Fatherland War. This is a sacred date for all of us. That date reminds all people time and time again that there is no concern more important than the championing of peace on earth and the aversion of a nuclear catastrophe. To champion peace means to toil at each working place in a selfless and urgent manner.

The All-Union Communist Subbotnik, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory, which will take place on May 4 on the eve of the national holiday, will serve as a convincing manifestation of the patriotic feelings of all Soviet people and their striving to strengthen by means of creative labor the economic and defensive power of the country. The workers of Kirgizstan have fervently supported the appeals of the collectives of enterprises and organizations of the hero-cities of Moscow, Leningrad, and Volgograd to commemorate this Subbotnik by the highest possible level of productivity.

In the time remaining before the Subbotnik, the Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and the managerial supervisors must make clear to each participant his specific assignment, and they must make sure that all the necessary steps have been taken for concise and coordinated operations. It is very important to work that day with economized materials, raw materials, and energy resources, and to produce more goods than usual.

One of the urgent tasks that Frunze citizens might undertake on the forthcoming Subbotnik, for example, would be the laying of five kilometers



of telephone cable from ATS [automatic telephone exchange]-29 to the new urban microregions. If the citizens take that job upon themselves in a harmonious fashion and complete the job, then 8,000 telephones will be installed in the new housing complexes.

In conclusion, comrade T. U. Usubaliyev heartily congratulated the meeting's participants on the approaching major holidays -- May 1st and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Fatherland War, and wished all those who by their urgent, inspired labor will multiply the national wealth and enhance the economic and cultural prosperity of Kirgizstan and its capital city of Frunze, new great successes in the socialist competition to greet the 27th Congress of our native Leninist Party in a worthy fashion.

6289

CSO: 1830/577

SOCIOLOGY

PROBLEMS WITH AGRICULTURAL BRIGADES, LINKS EXPLORED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Vladimir Somov under the rubric "Economic Review: Contract on the Land"]

[Text] "Not from the wheel but from the ear" is what they say in the rural areas about the advantages of the collective contract. The basic criterion for the farmer is now the harvest rather than the volume of work. Contract brigades and links are operating at most kolkhozes and sovkhozes. With the same resources on the same land, many of them harvest 10 to 30 percent more output per hectare. Here labor productivity is significantly higher, expenditures are lower, and the production cost of bread, milk and meat is not as high. The reserves of the contract are enormous. How are farmers utilizing them?

Winning Over the Manager

Yevgeniy Alekseyevich has seen suspicious glances before. But here they told him right out: "We do not believe it!" At the scheduled seminar, where Ye. Yakovlev was sharing the work experience of his contract link, he heard:

"They began to count up pay differently and doubled the harvest? That is simply a fairy tale!"

And another skeptic added fuel to the fire:

"Yakovlev can afford to experiment at the experimental farm of the scientific-research institute for flax. There they have lots of new equipment and there is plenty of fertilizer. He should try to introduce the contract at an ordinary kolkhoz...."

Being a fervent enthusiast of the new method, Yakovlev just up and went 4 years ago to the neighboring Mir Kolkhoz, one of the weak enterprises in Torzhokskiy Rayon. For clarity, he proposed that two links be established. He headed one himself and the other was assigned to A. Gurinaya. That was so that the doubters would have no cause to say: "Try to figure out whether it was the contract or Yakovlev's experience that influenced the harvest." For Yevgeniy Alekseyevich is a Hero of Socialist Labor and a machine operator known in all of Kalinin Oblast.

The first year, the links, working by the job, harvested 7.5 quintals of flax fiber per hectare, 4.5 quintals of flax seed, 170 quintals of potatoes, and about 40 quintals of hay from perennial grasses. The rayon indicators were exceeded by a factor of two. They soon organized three more links there. The enterprises increased the sale of output sharply--by a factor of 1.5 to 2. Prior to Yakovlev's arrival here, field cultivation brought in losses but in recent years net income has amounted to 1 to 2 million rubles. That is the force that the contract gives to the fields if, of course, it is introduced skillfully.

The new method has now been introduced on more than 100 million hectares, half of the entire cultivated area. The mechanism for the operation of the contract is well known. The collective enters into an agreement with the enterprise. Initially, the machine operators receive an advance payment and the final pay is received when the harvest is in the bins. This is more in line with the character of peasant labor. From time immemorial, the grain grower has been concerned with output and not the size of the cultivated or sown acreage. With the arrival of technology, however, operational accounting became prevalent. "Steel horses" raced across the fields. The farmer ceased at times to feel the connection between his daily labor and the final results.

The contract is returning the manager to the land. How? Behind what seems to be an insignificant change in remuneration is a fundamental reorganization of the system. Land, equipment and other resources are being transferred to the collective. The better all of this is utilized, the closer is the desired goal of a bountiful harvest.

The advantages are obvious. Nevertheless, the contract is taking root only slowly at a number of places. A number of collectives are disintegrating. In some cases, machine operators are being diverted to other work and, in other cases, they are assigned a work group to help them out, which they can do without. Often they are unable to adjust to the size of the brigade. Or they continue to establish collectives occupied with one or two crops, even though experience has shown convincingly that the contract collective needs crop rotation. At a number of places, they still have little knowledge of standardized documents, advanced experience and the recommendations of science. Confusion is especially prevalent in the remuneration of labor.

#### Earned Ruble Only

The machine operators of Altay Sovkhoz write to the editor's office that they greatly exceeded the grain plan but the administration does not want to pay them the money that was agreed upon. That is to say, the additional wage payment is too large. Another letter says that the brigade increased the harvest noticeably but the wage turned out to be even lower than before going over to the contract. In short, the wages of machine operators are not always commensurate with their labor contribution. In other enterprises, production is increasing slowly but pay is rising as if with yeast, in a manner of speaking.

The very essence of the contract amounts to the well-known principle that money is for output. Then where does the unearned ruble suddenly come from?

The entire "trick" is in the estimates. Economists frequently overestimate them. They often incorrectly establish the production norm. That is the starting point for calculating the estimates. They determine it as a function of the yield over the preceding 5 years. But it is not recommended that one take the arithmetic mean, for it is also necessary to consider the fertility reserves. The collective, for example, may receive more fertilizer and acquire new equipment.

Many economists are asking the question: To what extent should one consider these factors? In their opinion, what is needed is a system of methods for determining the production norm. There are still no such recommendations. And locally, they are very liberal in their handling of this important indicator.

In one of the interfarm associations of Dzhambul Oblast, they established a standard yield of 260 quintals for the contract link employed in growing silage corn, even though here, as a rule, they have been harvesting an average of no less than 400 quintals on irrigated lands. The lowered standard naturally led to an overexpenditure on wages. In another enterprise of this same oblast, they raised the estimates in the vegetable-growing brigade to the point where they exceeded the purchase prices by a factor of two.

In other collectives, they are not being successful in working out the mechanism for the operation of the coefficient of labor participation. At times, the system for its determination is cumbersome, confusing and almost unintelligible to machine operators.

The problems more often arise where the managers and specialists of local agricultural authorities and enterprises do not delve into the work of the contract collectives. Besides the recommendations of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, which naturally are general in nature and cannot foresee all variants, zonal recommendations are needed on the size of the brigades and links as well as on the special features of the distributive relations. But the scientists of the regional scientific-research institutes are not doing much to generalize the advanced experience accumulated locally.

It is noted that when the collective truly assimilated cost accounting, then there were usually no arguments about pay. Accounting and control exclude the lack of personal responsibility and reveal the labor contribution of every farmer.

#### No Worse Than an Economist

Thanks to the contract, not only the Mir Kolkhoz in Torzhok but also many other enterprises became persistently profitable. Thrift and diligence are a matter for everyone here. That is why a union of the contract with cost accounting is important and useful. They are considered inseparable at the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Berdyanskiy Rayon of Zaporozh'ye Oblast. Here the brigades have specific cost accounting tasks. Everything is outlined, including how much to spend on fuel, spare parts, fertilizer and seeds. Machine operators understand such concepts as production cost, profit and profitability just as well as other economists.

In some places, to be sure, they are trying to introduce the contract without cost accounting. In the agreement, they settle on the yield only. But can one be a sovereign manager on the land without sensing the responsibility for the careful utilization of resources?

Cost accounting is frequently still formal, on paper only. For some reason, the targets for expenditures frequently do not reach the machine operators and just pile up in the offices. Economists also merely account for expenditures for their own benefit. Neither thrift nor waste are reflected in pay at all. In Kirghizia, for example, reports indicate cost accounting at most sovkhozes. And in practice? This is how they motivate workers to save resources: the average annual bonus per worker was about 4 rubles. Is that really an incentive?

But even when the contract is combined with cost accounting, the relative proportion of additional payments in all wages is usually not great. In the contract collectives of Kursk Oblast, for example, machine operators did receive 642 rubles per 1,000 rubles of basic pay. That is as a whole. For saving direct expenditures, they received only 15 rubles.

Estimates are based upon the yield. This is proper in principle. And what is the situation with respect to the other important goal of the farmer, that of low-cost output? At Kazminskiy Kolkhoz in Stavropol' Kray, the remuneration of labor depends directly upon gross income. As is known, this income is derived from the value of output sold less expenditures for its production. The more bread, vegetables, milk and meat a kolkhoz has sold and the fewer resources were spent, the higher is the income, and therefore, the higher are earnings.

By the way, there the contract "forced" one to go over to the shop structure and to enlarge crop rotations. Cost accounting has permeated all elements of the economic mechanism. Expenditures for labor and resources are declining steadily.

Experiments of approximately the same nature are also being carried out in other enterprises. At the Litovsk Za Mir Kolkhoz, for example, cost accounting and the contract are based upon the complete independence of farmers. The administration and specialists intervene only when technological discipline is violated, which, by the way, happens very rarely. The brigade utilizes resources, including monetary resources, as it sees fit. It sells finished output to the kolkhoz at previously stipulated prices. Wages are determined by the difference between earnings and expenditures.

But the matter is going no further than experiments. Very few enterprises are applying pay from gross income. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture ought to get involved in innovation and study the relevant experience more extensively.

#### Reconciling Interests

At one All-Union seminar, in sharing the experience in the work of the brigades not under job authorizations, the machine operators repeated:

"One must make a serious effort to teach managers and specialists about the contract."

Some of them do not want to take on any extra worries. They sometimes even hinder the collectives, unjustifiably taking equipment and transferring people to other sections without the consent of the brigade. They often do not consider the opinion of the machine operators in putting together flow sheets and tasks and in allocating earnings.

This matter, of course, does not simply involve some desire. The well-being of machine operators under the contract is linked to the final result, but the wage of the specialist has little to do with the harvest. There is, to be sure, a system for the payment of bonuses. But it is quite inadequate. It contains so many indicators for which one can be rewarded that even the managers of the weakest and most unprofitable farm "find" reasons to give themselves incentives.

That is why there are more and more persistent appeals to put specialists under contract as well. This, of course, is not a simple matter, but there is some experience here. At the Komintern Kolkhoz in Khar'kov Oblast, for example, the production leaders receive advance payments over the course of the year for 80 percent of their salaries and the rest when all of the work is done. For each percent of increase or reduction in the volume of production of output relative to the preceding 5 years, pay is increased or reduced by 1 percent.

The earnings of managers are very closely tied to final results at the Altay Put' k Kommunizmy Kolkhoz, at the Ivanovo Leninskiy Put' Kolkhoz, and at several other enterprises. It is probably time to summarize these experiments. But is it not time to put specialists under contract? In the rural areas, they have been waiting for years now for specific recommendations in this regard from Goskomtrud [State Committee for Labor] and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

Local agricultural authorities, in particular the RAPO'S [rayon agroindustrial associations], sometimes find themselves apart from the contract. Now every brigade and link is tied to the reclamation specialists, agricultural chemists, or repair workers of Sel'khoztekhnika. Even an insignificant interruption in service organizations here is reflected in the results of the work of the farmers. How can one reconcile the interests of all those working in the fields? In some places, they are trying to establish multilateral agreements between partners. They are issued a unified flow sheet and common estimates are established. In Saratov Oblast, for example, joint links of "Poliv" associations and enterprises took root. Nevertheless, these are only the timid attempts of partners to come to a high final result through joint efforts. Many RAPO'S have withdrawn from these problems.

The legal foundation of the contract is also weak. It is founded on the recommendations of departments. The time has come to give it more legal strength and to work out, let us say, a position on the collective contract in an agroindustrial complex. The standard contract also does not suit many farmers. It provides for the obligations of the parties but it says nothing about

the responsibility for their fulfillment. One way or another, in deviating from the contract, the brigade will lose rubles and, as they say, there is nothing to be gained from the administration.

A new spring is calling the farmers into the fields. Most contract collectives are ready to work. The equipment has been tuned up and high-quality seeds and fertilizer have been stocked. But there is still much to be done to eliminate all of the obstacles on the path of the brigades and links to a bountiful harvest and so that the contract can fully reveal its tremendous possibilities.

9746  
CSO: 1800/290

SOCIOLOGY

PRAVDA READERS COMPLAIN OF LAXNESS IN PARTY RULES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by A. Shinkin: "Rules Without Exceptions: Party Life: Thoughts on Letters"]

[Text] There are many letters in the mail of PRAVDA that touch upon some aspects or other of the daily work of party committees. The authors tell about interesting experiences and about the ability to support and develop valuable initiatives and carry out what is planned. They discuss with interest ways to strengthen further political influence on the development of the economy, culture and social relations, and they give their own proposals in this regard. Many agree on one thing: the party committees are called upon above all by the exemplary organization of their own work, increased demands, and the establishment of strict control to influence various areas of life.

Readers from Ivanovo Oblast, for example, approve of how the party obkom is working to observe labor legislation in the enterprises. As a result, there are almost no valid complaints in the oblast about illegal dismissals and transfers, and violations of the labor rights of workers and employees have been practically eliminated.

The factory workers themselves told in a letter of the striving of the party committee of the Kol'chuginskiy Plant for the Processing of Nonferrous Metals imeni S. Ordzhonikidze in Vladimir Oblast to support each of its decisions with specific organizational work. They presented an example. For a long time, the collective had been receiving complaints from customer enterprises about late deliveries of components. The party committee, having discussed this matter, decided to change completely the attitude toward the fulfillment of contractual obligations. They made a careful analysis of the situation in each section and studied the opinions and proposals of the workers. On the basis of the information received, technical organizational measures were formulated. The fulfillment of planned work was under strict control. And the main thing was that the party committee set things up so that communists were able to involve literally the entire collective in the resolution of important tasks. And this helped to achieve good results. The plant ensured the delivery of output in strict accordance with orders.

In a letter addressed to the editor's office, the inhabitants of Umetskiy Rayon in Tambov Oblast also note more and more purposefulness in the work of



their raykom along with a striving to complete what is started. This was manifested especially in the establishment of brigades and links on the farms and in field cultivation working under the method of the collective contract. The new organization of labor had a noticeable effect on final results.

There are many similar examples in the mail of the editor's office. But along with these examples, judging by the letters, there are sometimes factors of a different sort. It sometimes happens that a party committee turns the clear organization of the work into overorganization, control into the commotion of meetings, and living work into excessive paperwork.... And some workers even violate the Party Rules as well as laws and moral standards. Naturally, such things are not without effects and they harm education.

This was the theme of the letter of A. Udalov, a worker at the Molot Plant in Novorossiysk. He told the following story. The first question that was discussed by communists at the last report and election meeting was that of the acceptance of plant director N. Titerkin as a probationary member of the CPSU. After a short discussion, the meeting accepted him as a party member. And then, S. Melikhov, secretary of the Primorskiy Raykom of the CPSU, who was present at the meeting, immediately declared that Titerkin can elect and be elected to party offices.

That is what happened. The director was promoted to the new staff of the party bureau. During the break, when the accounting commission met, the author of the letter approached the secretary of the raykom and asked: "Are we not violating the Party Rules?" He reminded that a decision of a primary party organization goes into effect after its confirmation at the meeting of the raykom bureau. S. Melikhov responded to that categorically:

"There is no violation. We conferred among ourselves and have no objection...."

He later announced the same thing to the assembly.

The raykom employees apparently considered that it is no big deal to recommend a person for the party bureau who still does not have a party card. But what was the result? And what about the fact that they showed communists an example of arbitrary interpretation of the Party Rules? And this, as A. Udalov justifiably considers, will not influence the education of people in the best way.

A similar disregard for the Party Rules also prompted veteran of war and labor N. Demidov to write a letter to the editor's office. "For misuse of his official position," he informs, "P. Prisich, former director of the UPTK [Administration of Production and Technological Batching] of the Vinnitsadostroy Trust, was given a suspended sentence by a people's court. Afterwards, however, he remained in the ranks of the party for a long time. Why? What 'valid' circumstances did the Zamostyanskiy Party Raykom of Vinnitsa find? And can there be any in this case? Certainly not. In this connection, the requirement of the Party Rules is unequivocal."

Must it be said that there are reasons here to be perplexed and indignant? The Party Rules are the Party Rules, obligatory for all. No one is permitted to deviate from them.

In doing everything possible to stimulate the demonstration of initiative and a creative approach to the work, the CPSU Central Committee is more and more keenly and persistently raising the question of increasing the responsibility for decisions that are adopted. For a superficial and careless approach to this is fraught with undesirable consequences.

"What happened with us," writes A. Kostylev, a trailer plant fitter from Tiraspol', "is considered by many to be an incorrect attitude of the party gorkom toward the primary party organization and the entire collective."

And Aleksandr Vasil'yevich told the following. In June of last year, the design engineer V. Bolfa came to their plant to work. Literally the next day, there is an urgent party meeting, in which he is brought into the party bureau staff on the recommendation of the party gorkom. They explained this by saying that the plant is assimilating new output--truck refrigerators--and chassis are being built. The size of the collective will increase and one must also increase the number of members of the party bureau.

That seems to make sense. Only why bring into the bureau a person entirely new to the collective, whom no one here knows yet? And imagine the astonishment of the communists when the next day the word spread throughout the plant that that this same V. Bolfa was elected secretary of the party bureau. As it later turned out, not all of the members of the party bureau approved of this decision. But plant director A. Mustya and V. Konstantinov, chief of the industrial transport section of the party gorkom, actively insisted upon this. They referred to the fact that the collective needs an "energetic secretary" under the new conditions. But how can they stand up to the authorities here? Even though, as far as I know--writes A. Kostylev--there were no grievances against the former secretary. He justified the confidence of communists and did much to raise the militancy of the party organization. Whereby very little time remained before the report and election meeting and it would have been natural to resolve this matter then.

The communists were also bewildered by the response of V. Konstantinov, chief of the industrial transport section of the party gorkom, when he was asked at the next meeting why they did not inform all party members of the gorkom decision to reelect the secretary of the party organization.

"If we had announced in advance that Bolfa would be recommended for secretary of the party bureau," answered the gorkom representative, "then it is possible that you would not have elected him to the bureau staff."

Where does such secrecy come from? And such disdain for informed people and lack of confidence in communists? The knowledge of the true situation cannot be the property of just a narrow circle of people. Especially topical under today's conditions is the Leninist position to the effect that the state is strong through the consciousness of the masses, that it is strong when the masses know everything, can have an opinion on everything, and approach everything consciously.

Further events left the people simply dumbfounded. At the beginning of January of this year, that is, literally within 6 months, at the meeting of the party

bureau, V. Bolfa is freed from the duties of secretary in connection with his being transferred to work in the gorispolkom. The question suggests itself: what is the reason for this continual shuffling of party bureau secretaries? And whatever the case there, concludes A. Kostylev, one thing is clear: the gorkom did not help to increase the militancy of the plant party organization and to improve the work of its collective, even though this was the motive that it used to justify its moves.

The letters coming to the editor's office confirm that people expect from every party committee an organic combination of a creative approach to the resolution of economic and social tasks with the strict observance of the norms of our life. There are rules that permit no exceptions. In making future decisions, it is important to remember this.

9746  
CSO: 1800/290

SOCIOLOGY

YOUTH PAPER EDITOR CALLS FOR BETTER JOURNALIST TRAINING

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 85 (signed to press 12 Mar 85) pp 37-38

[Article by Gennadiy Nikolayevich Seleznev, chief editor of KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA newspaper (Born 1947, journalism graduate of Leningrad University, first published 1974): "Where will the Journalists Come From?"]

[Excerpts] The question of training our successors arises now with particular poignancy--What sort will they be, journalists of the 1990's, journalists of the 21st century?

Because of its characteristics specific to youth, our newspaper probably encounters beginning journalists more than other publications. In order to talk with young people in their language, it is necessary, as a rule, to be young oneself--that is why you may meet youths and girls who are still quite young in the editorial office's corridors.

Our newspaper has been conducting various kinds of competitions for future journalists for many years now, and each time the mail brings us thousands of letters from youths and girls who consider journalism their lifework. However, a few years ago there began to be sensed in our mail the first "shocks" bearing witness that all was not quite so cloudless in the system of training, orientation and selection of our professional successors. The feeling is created that the prestige of journalistic work is declining in the youth environment. By now even the academic departments have found themselves involved in a process of gradual downgrading of the competitions, and the instructors note a decline in the preparation level of secondary school graduates as well.

Thus far there is no well-balanced system for orienting, selecting and training young journalists. Today the question concerns something else. It is necessary to take decisive steps to reconstruct the training system for journalistic personnel. Apparently it is necessary to begin the reconstruction at the lower, grade school "levels". Not just anybody, it seems to me, but journalists themselves, must become the initiators of this reconstruction.

Unfortunately, present-day teachers have studied journalism neither in their own schools nor in the pedagogical institutes or universities. We are not saying, of course, that there should be an elective course in journalism at every school. It is not very clear, for example, why rhetoric for the elements of our work cannot be studied in Russian language, literature and social science classes.

I think the situation is absolutely wrong, in which young journalists' schools and VUZ [higher educational institution] departments of public vocations with a journalistic bent, neither through their own significance nor through the attention accorded them by party and Komsomol [Communist Youth League] organizations, have been formed in secondary and higher school; for it is obvious that the modern specialist working in any branch of the national economy can hardly get along without the journalistic ABC's.

Obviously, broadly experienced journalists should be brought in for such matters as composing courses and departmental curricula. Only a united collective of practicing journalists, theorists and teachers would be able to give the school such curricula, since they seemingly must be written on the basis of actual work.

The KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA [Communist Youth League Truth newspaper] editorial office now is trying to generalize the experience of journalists engaged in specific work with young people. In the newspaper's charts of its journalistic organization, there also is a roster of all the press associations and clubs of young correspondents and young correspondents' posts. But this is hardly within the scope of a single newspaper. It must be remembered that this important work cannot be placed on the shoulders of any one institution.

An entire book ("Schastlivogo Plavaniya" ["Smooth Sailing"], "Shkhuna Rovesnikov" ["Schooner of People the Same Age"]) has been written about the activity of a similar club established under the auspices of the Novorossiysk city newspaper. Valeriy Gorobchenko, a journalism department graduate of MGU [Moscow State University], is doing interesting work with young correspondents in Yaroslavl. In that city, with the support of Komsomol and public education agencies, a system of work, not just with young-correspondent students, but also with future teachers, is being developed. Quite a few such examples may be presented, but as a rule, it is a matter of people engaged in productive activity at the interface of journalism and teaching in time off from their primary jobs. But does a journalist have a lot of such time? It is perfectly obvious that a well-chosen system of moral incentives (Yes, and material, too!) also is needed for the enthusiasts. Why not, for example, make some part of the journalists union's prizes for mass work "specialized", and reward with it those editorial office workers of newspapers, magazines, radio and television who devote their time and hearts to children. Activity of this kind should become mandatory for any journalistic collective, be it of a rayon, city, oblast or central newspaper or magazine.

Cannot a modern editorial office, with its production facilities, come out in the role of a base enterprise of that type? And if so, then what, in fact, keeps us from talking about creating specialized classes, and maybe even schools, with a "journalistic bent"? Experience with the journalistic competitions, which KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA conducts, shows that children, even at age 16, already have something to tell about, something to fight for; but the literary level of the works entering a competition quite frequently is depressing.

It also is alarming that, among those "oriented" toward journalism, the percentage of them, who see its main purpose more in work with words than in participating in the actual struggle to state the news, is very high. If you formulate the tasks of a newspaper competition in general enough terms--"About Time and Oneself"--the mail will bring thousands of "chamber" works [intended for a small, special audience], written grammatically correctly, even interestingly in some respects, but almost all of them will be "made-up" and bear a very remote relation to social life.

Genuine journalistic work does not at all end with the publication of material. It demands a tremendous concentration of effort to fight for the news and sustain it. A young person, taking the first steps in journalism, must understand all of this, and so a capable mentor also must be found at his or her side.

Analyzing the forms of contact which have taken shape between practicing journalists and journalism faculties, it must be noted that these have, as before, an incidental nature. Talk has long been heard about the need for workshop training of the young replacements. KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA long since has had a reputation for the benevolence of its senior colleagues with respect to beginners, but even in our editorial office we cannot brag about a well-balanced system of regular workshop lessons.

The modern journalist, very busy as a rule, has practically no incentives for doing regularly scheduled work with beginners. And at the same time, of course, hardly all experienced journalists need reader-assistants, who could relieve them of at least part of the routine work and help them in maintaining index card files and dossiers and in work with letters--who would, while doing so, see the journalistic kitchen in all of its minute details. It would seem that it would disturb hardly any student of a journalism department to find for himself or herself a teacher in one of the editorial offices and, as early as possible in the undergraduate courses, draw up with that person a "creative agreement" that would obligate both parties to the matter at hand. So many present problems could be solved by such a system, not demanding, by the way, any kinds of capital investments or new resources (We think that the majority of journalists would agree to do this work without compensation); while the organization of creative workshops and special seminars in journalism departments is impossible, in any event, without resources.

One thing is certain: More effective forms of introducing creative young people into journalism are needed today. Only experiments which, incidentally, life itself will spontaneously define, can show what kinds of forms these will be. We, in the editorial office, note that those young journalists who have gone through the difficult school of apprenticeship, simultaneously combining it with appropriate studies in a journalism department, work for us the most responsibly, brightly and creatively. At the same time, this situation is, strictly speaking, a semi-illegal one--There have been cases when even all-around honors students "fell off" [lost] their VUZ stipends when it became known in the department that they were receiving at the editorial office even a small, but nonetheless regular, salary. Obviously this system of "introduction" should be not only legalized, but also recommended as the primary one.

Skeptics will object: No editorial office can permit itself to have too large a number of apprentices, and there are so many students in a journalism department! Even the higher school, itself, could hardly pay full value for such apprenticeship. So it is necessary to think about a system of "editorial office-apprentice" contractual relations and redistribution of the stipendiary fund. Maybe it would be worthwhile to change to the same form of student relations with the editorial office as schools have developed with training and production combines: Each student, without exception, would have to spend, let's say, one day a week throughout the entire school year in the editorial office with which his or her group or course is linked by a co-operation contract.

Thus, it is desirable that every press worker feel himself or herself involved in solving this problem, that each set aside at least an hour a week for conducting an elective course in the nearest school, and that each have an agreement with the journalism department to the effect that he or she will be obligated to include within the scope of his or her duties the tutelage of one, two or three students--This depends upon strengths and capabilities.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Zhurnalist", 1985

12319

CSO: 1830/618

REGIONAL ISSUES

BSSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FORMED

Supreme Soviet Presidium Named

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Article by I. Polyakov, chairman, BSSR Supreme Soviet, and Ye. Chagina, secretary, BSSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] The BSSR Supreme Soviet resolves to elect the following to the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet:

Chairman of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet--Polyakov, Ivan Yevteyevich, deputy from the Senits Election Okrug, Minsk Oblast;

Deputy Chairmen of the BSSR Supreme Soviet:

Bezruchko, Tamara Mikhaylovna, deputy from Oktyabr' Election Okrug of the town of Minsk, electroplater for the production association "Integral" imeni 25th Congress of the CPSU.

Mikulich, Vladimir Andreyevich, deputy from Lebedev Election Okrug, Minsk Oblast, first secretary of the Minsk Oblast Party Committee of the Belorussian CP.

Secretary of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet:

Chagina, Yelizaveta Petrovna, deputy, Zhirovich Election District, Grodno Oblast.

Members of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet:

Slyun'kov, Nikolay Nikitovich, deputy, Lenin Election Okrug of the city of Minsk, First Secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee;

Bartoshevich, Gennadiy Georgiyevich, deputy, Pinsk Northern Election Okrug, Brest Oblast, Second Secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee;



Gurin, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich, deputy, Nisimkovich Election Okrug, Gomel Oblast, First Secretary of the Komsomol of Belorussia;

Dubovik, Anatoliy Nikolayevich, deputy, Chapayev Election Okrug of the city of Minsk, planer, Minsk Automation Line Plant imeni P. M. Masherov;

Zhuravskaya, Yuliya Ivanovna, deputy, Mazolov Election Okrug, Vitebsk Oblast, milking machine operator, Luzhesnyanskiy Sovkhoz imeni F. A. Surganov;

Kolinichenko, Aleksey Nikolayevich, deputy, Eastern Election Okrug of the city of Minsk, War Council member, director of Policital Administration of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District.

Lebedev, Nikolay Fomich, deputy, Gomel-Soviet Election Okrug, Gomel Oblast, staff member of Gomel Chemical Plant imeni Fiftieth Anniversary of the USSR;

Ling, Sergey Stepanovich, deputy, Minsk Rural Election Okrug, Minsk Oblast, Minsk Oblast Council of Peoples Deputies executive committee chairman;

Panchenko, Pimen Yemel'yanovich, deputy, Ostroshitsko District, Minsk Oblast, writer, BSSR People's Poet;

Pashkovskaya, Nadezhda Semenovna, deputy, Smorgon City Election Okrug, Grodno Oblast, director, Smorgon Boarding School;

Pechennikov, Valeriy Andreyevich, deputy, Lomonosov Election Okrug, city of Minsk, Minsk city soviet of peoples' deputies executive committee chairman;

Platonov, Vladimir Petrovich, deputy, Kalinov Election Okrug, city of Minsk, director, BSSR Academy of Sciences Mathematics Institute;

Rosh, Nikolay Ivanovich, deputy, Logishin Election Okrug, Brest Oblast, secretary of Belorussian Republic Trade Unions Council;

Sen'kyevich, Polina Ivanovna, deputy, Zaostrovechsk Election Okrug, Minsk Oblast, director of kolkhoz imeni V. P. Chkalov, Kletskiy rayon;

Starovoytov, Vasiliy Konstantinovich, deputy, Kirov Election Okrug, Mogilev Oblast, chairman of the Order of Lenin Kolkhoz "Rassvet" imeni K. P. Orlovskiy, Kirovskiy rayon.

#### Council of Ministers Named

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Article by I. Polyakov, chairman, presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, and Ye. Chagin, secretary, presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet]

/Text/ The BSSR Supreme Soviet resolves that the BSSR Council of Ministers shall be formed of the following:

Chairman, BSSR Council of Ministers--Brovikov, Vladimir Ignat'yevich;

First Deputy Chairman, BSSR Council of Ministers--Kovalev, Mikhail Vasil'yevich;

First Deputy Chairman, BSSR Council of Ministers--Khusainov, Yuriy Minivalich;

Deputy Chairman, BSSR Council of Ministers--Kritskiy, Vadim Ivanovich;

Deputy Chairman, BSSR Council of Ministers--Mazay, Nina Nikolayevna;

Deputy Chairman, BSSR Council of Ministers--Petrov, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich;

Deputy Chairman, BSSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the BSSR State Planning Committee-- Reut, Anatoliy Antonovich;

Deputy Chairman, BSSR Council of Ministers--Terekh, Kondrat Zigmundovich;

Deputy Chairman, BSSR Council of Ministers--Firisanov, Leonid Semenovich;

Minister of Internal Affairs BSSR--Piskarev, Viktor Alekseyevich;

Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education BSSR--Meshkov, Nikolay Maksimovich;

Minister of Procurement BSSR--Tsekhanovich, Feliks Adamovich;

Minister of Health BSSR--Savchenko, Nikolay Yevseyevich;

Minister of Foreign Affairs BSSR--Gurinovich, Anatoliy Yemel'yanovich;

Minister of Culture BSSR--Mikhnevich, Yuriy Mikhaylovich;

Minister of Light Industry BSSR--Nagibovich, Lev Nikolayevich;

Minister of the Forestry Industry BSSR--Moiseyenko, Sergey Timofeyevich;

Minister of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry--Kiykov, Aleksey Yakovlevich;

Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources BSSR--Pavlyuchuk, Vladimir Iosifovich;

Minister of Installation and Special Construction Work BSSR--Antonovich, Iosif Arkad'yevich;

Minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry BSSR--Kryukov, Anatoliy Fedorovich;

Minister of the Food Industry BSSR--Stavrovskaya, Inna Arseniyevna;

Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry BSSR--Yakushev, Nikolay Stefanovich;

Minister of Industrial Construction BSSR--Mozolyako, Ivan Mikhaylovich;

Minister of the Construction Materials Industry BSSR--Bil'dyukevich, Viktor Leont'yevich;

Minister of Education BSSR--Sukhnat, Lyudmila Konstantinovna;

Minister of Communications BSSR--Gritsuk, Ivan Mikhaylovich;

Minister of Rural Construction BSSR--Chura, Leonid Maksimovich;

Minister of Agriculture BSSR--Sen'ko, Fedor Petrovich;

Minister of Trade BSSR-- Makayed, Nikolay Aleksandrovich

Minister of Finance BSSR--Shatilo, Boleslav Iosifovich;

Minister of Justice BSSR--Chkanikov, Yevgeniy Arkad'yevich;

Minister of Motor Transport BSSR--Borodich, Vladimir Ivanovich;

Minister of Consumer Services BSSR--Grib, Alla Lavrent'yevna;

Minister of Housing and Municipal Services BSSR--Bezlyudov, Artur Iosifovich;

Minister of Local Industry BSSR--Kostikov, Nikolay Nikolayevich;

Minister of Social Security BSSR--Kriulin, Gleb Aleksandrovich;

Minister of Highway Construction and Maintenance BSSR--Sharapov, Vasiliy Ivanovich;

Minister of the Fuel Industry BSSR--Filippov, Genrikh Alekseyevich;

Chairman, State Committee for Construction Affairs BSSR--Yevtukh, Vladimir Gavrilovich;

Chairman, State Committee for Material and Technical Supply BSSR--Negerish, Yevgeniy Filippovich;

Chairman, State Committee for Labor BSSR--Fomich, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich;

Chairman, State Committee for Prices BSSR--Zhdanko, Grigoriy Semenovich;

Chairman, State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education BSSR--  
Verkhovets, Vladimir Lukich;

Chairman, State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting BSSR--  
Buravkin, Gennadiy Nikolayevich;

Chairman, State Committee for Cinematography BSSR--Matveyev, Vladimir  
Vasil'yevich;

Chairman, State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book  
Trade BSSR--Delets, Mikhail Ivanovich;

Chairman, Committee for State Security BSSR--Baluyev, Veniamin Georgiyevich;

Chairman, State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products BSSR--  
Chaykovskiy, Vasil'y Fedorovich;

Chairman, State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for  
Agriculture BSSR--Sukhorukov, Yegor Fedorovich

Chairman, State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in  
Industry and for Mine Supervision BSSR--Bogdan, Aleksandr Stepanovich;

Chairman, State Committee for Gas Supply BSSR--Dubovik, Nikolay Ivanovich;

Chairman, State Committee for the Protection of Nature--Kozlov, Viktor Alekse-  
yevich;

Administration of Affairs BSSR--Maksimov, Lev Georgiyevich;

Chief, Central Statistical Administration BSSR--Nichiporovich, Vladimir  
Nikolayevich;

Chief, Main Administration for Foreign Tourism BSSR--Poznyak, Vadim  
Nikiforovich.

In accordance with Article 21 of the Belorussian Law Concerning the BSSR  
Council of Ministers, the chairman of the People's Control Control Committee  
BSSR is included as a member of the BSSR Council of Ministers.

#### Statistical Composition of Deputies

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt from article, "To Serve the People Selflessly"]

[Excerpt] Among the deputies to the eleventh convocation of the BSSR Supreme  
Soviet were 157 workers (32.4 percent) and 88 kolkhozniks (18.1 percent).

Thus, workers and kolkhozniks constituted more than half of all the deputies. The foremost people in agriculture and innovators in production, specialists, economic leaders, elected to the Supreme Soviet, are making a worthy contribution to the economic and social development of the republic and the further increase in the welfare of the workers.

Among the deputies of the highest organ of state power in the republic were 33 workers in science, culture, literature and art, education and healthcare.

At the present convocation 160 party, soviet, union and Komsomol workers were elected deputies to the BSSR Supreme Soviet.

Among the deputies are 328 members and candidates for membership in the CPSU and 157 nonparty members, which graphically confirms the indestructable unity of the party and people, further strengthening the bloc of communists and nonparty members.

The growing role of women in social and political life and in the administration of affairs of state convincingly attests to the advantages of a socialist democracy. Among the deputies to the Supreme Soviet of our republic are 180 women, or 37.1 percent of the total number of deputies.

The broad participation of Soviet youth in the administration of State and social affairs is attested to by the fact that among the deputies to the BSSR Supreme Soviet are 71 persons who are members of the All-Union Komsomol, or 14.6 percent of all deputies.

By age, the composition of the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the republic is characterized in the following way: up to 30 years of age--91 persons, or 18.8 percent; from 30 to 50 years--240 or 49.5 percent; older than 50--154 persons.

The data on the composition of the deputies of the BSSR Supreme Soviet by education is impressive indeed: 259 deputies, or 53.4 percent, have a higher education; 226, or 46.6 percent, have a secondary education. Forty-four of the deputies hold academic degrees and titles.

Among the deputies of the BSSR Supreme Soviet there are 365 Belorussians, 89 Russians, 15 Ukrainians, and 16 deputies of other nationalities, which well confirms the unbreakable unity and friendship of the peoples of our country.

Three hundred fifty-eight deputies have been awarded orders and medals of the USSR; 20 have been worthy of the highest title of Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor; 32 deputies are laureates of Lenin and State premiums, and 33 have honorary titles.

At each new convocation of the BSSR Supreme Soviet as in local soviets of peoples' deputies, all new members and new labor representatives initially must acquire skills of managing state affairs. Of the 485 deputies 381, or 78.6 percent, were not deputies of the republic Supreme Soviet during past convocations.

The composition of the BSSR Supreme Soviet 11th convocation attests to the fact that deputies have every possibility for competently resolving questions of economic and socio-cultural construction and directing the political course of our party.

12318  
CSO:1800/224

REGIONAL ISSUES

UZBEK CP CC URGES BETTER ENERGY PREPARATIONS FOR COMING WINTER

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Jun 85 p 1.

[UZTAG article: "In the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The tasks of party, Soviet and economic organizations in fulfilling plans ahead of schedule for the current year and the whole five-year period, as well as preparing the republic's economy for work in the 1985-86 autumn-winter period, were discussed at a conference held 8 June in the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. Participating in it were obkom secretaries, first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, chairman of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers and oblispolkoms, officials of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises, and workers of trade-union and Komsomol committees and people's control organs.

First Secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee I. B. Usmankhodzhayev opened the conference with some introductory remarks. A report was given by UzSSR Council of Ministers Chairman G. Kh. Kadyrov. Taking part in a discussion of the report were Chief of the Soyuzuzbekgazprom All-Union Production Association A. R. Atadzhanov, Tashkent Party Obkom Secretary V. G. Gordienko, Minister of Housing and Municipal Services for the republic A. M. Ilyukhin, First Deputy Minister of Power and Electrification UzSSR M. S. Tashpulatov, and Central Asian Railroad Director N. A. Belogurov.

It was noted at the conference that the republic's five-month plan for realizing industrial output was fulfilled by 101 percent, 8.5 million rubles above the plan. In the period from January through April the growth rate of production volume grew from 4.9 to 6.2 percent, while labor productivity increased from 2 to 3.3 percent. Targets for the production of consumer commodities were overfulfilled, with an above-plan output of 19 million rubles. In capital construction the rates of capital investment assimilation and the construction of residential housing increased appreciably in comparison with last year.

It was pointed out that labor collectives, organizations and institutions must now make concentrated efforts to put into operation the directives of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. What is most important at the present time--from week to week and from month to month--is to improve the work and actively develop the positive processes that

have taken shape since the 11th Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. It is imperative that we attain the rates stipulated by annual plans and socialist commitments in the shortest possible time. We must create all the necessary conditions for smooth-flowing work in establishments, construction projects, transportation and the whole economy of Uzbekistan. This will permit us to fulfill everything outlined for the seven months remaining in this year, two of which are included in the fall-winter period. It is no less important to see well in advance that the beginnings of the new five-year plan (the winter months of 1986) are marked by high results in the work of all sectors.

In this connection, conference participants devoted special attention to measures for preparing the economy well in advance for work in fall and winter conditions. It was noted that in recent years Uzbekistan's supply of energy, gas and heat has increased markedly: thus, since the start of the five-year plan the consumption of electrical energy has increased by 24 percent, heat energy by 32 percent, and gas by 41 percent. However, as the speakers emphasized, experience shows that with the arrival of cold weather complications arise which exercise a negative influence on the development of the whole economy. Last year's lessons attest to what comes from poor preparation. In Tashkent and many other cities of the republic there were mass complaints from people whose apartments were poorly heated or whose gas service was interrupted. Such was the price to pay for the blunders and lack of discipline of ministry and department officials, as well as executives of the Tashken gorispolkom and a number of other ispolkoms of local Soviets.

That is why it is imperative now, in the summer, to adopt effective measures for the elimination of shortcomings and negligence. Among the most urgent tasks to be solved by collectives of industrial enterprises, construction projects, transportation, housing operation, and thermal-power services is to assure that preparations will be at a high level for work in the winter. Many local Soviets and the boards of a number of ministries and departments have outlined appropriate measures and are already introducing them into operation.

As the conference indicated, it is of first-order importance that projects of the fuel-power complex be put into timely operation in order to implement these measures: the second unit of the Novo-Angrenskaya GRES, the second steam boiler and turbogenerator of the Mubarekskaya TETs, new gas pipelines and a second complex, now under construction, of the Angren coal pit, which will increase production by 700 thousand tons a year. This is important as well because it is imperative that we create coal and fuel-oil reserves in heat and electric power stations by 1 October.

Special attention should be devoted to curtailing the loss of thermal energy in industry. Thermal networks must be put into order early, as well as heating, ventilation and hot-water supply systems, to heat production areas and domestic-service facilities for the workers. Before the onslaught of cold weather it is imperative that we basically complete excavation work at construction sites, that we finish laying engineering communications and



constructing temporary and permanent roads to the projects, and that we give early attention to creating normal working conditions for those completing the projects. It is no less important to assure the uninterrupted functioning of construction-industry enterprises--to create reserves of nonmetallic materials and to arrange for the heating of conveyors. A great deal of work must be done in railroad, motor and air transport, as the rhythm of all sectors of the economy will depend on this in many ways.

On all farms in rural areas we must immediately get down to remodeling stock-raising farms, feed shops and dairy units, to ensure the successful wintering of livestock. Every dairy farm must have warm, comfortable domestic-service facilities. We must see to it that storehouses and sheds are put in order for the storage of agricultural machinery.

The conference devoted special attention to making residential housing available for the fall-winter period. It was mentioned that we need to complete on time all projects of major and minor building repair as well as of heating cellars, attics and stairwells, and of preventive maintenance and adjustment in heating and water-supply systems. Maximum care must be given to getting regular and professional technical schools, kindergartens and health-care institutions ready.

The conference emphasized the importance of making radical improvements in Tashkent's heat and gas supply. Exhaustive measures are needed for regulating the supply and heating of hot water for all residential housing units without exception and for all apartment buildings and individual apartments. For this, new capacities for the city's boilers must be developed--19 km of thermal networks, and radiant heat must be converted to radiator systems in 11 thousand apartments.

Officials of ministries, departments and the ispolkoms of local Soviets were summoned to organize preparations for the fall-winter period without putting things off. In this matter everything is important. But most important of all is not to let time slip by.

Participating in the conference were members and candidates members of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Buro.

12962  
CSO: 1830/657

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### MASS MEDIA PROPAGANDA EFFORTS IN MOSSR VIEWED

Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 3, Mar 85 (signed to press 13 Mar 85)  
pp 53-59

[Article by G. Gorinchoy, dean of the Faculty of Journalism of Kishinev State University imeni V. I. Lenin: "The Means of Information and Propaganda in the Communist Education of Soviet People"]

[Excerpts] . . . special significance in the system of ideological and political education work of the party was and is attached to the activity of the press, television and radio, and book publishing.

Our republic has at its disposal a powerful arsenal of mass media, a large army of skilled journalists, and a modern material-technical base to extend effective assistance to the party organizations in ideological and political education work. In Moldavia 230 newspapers, magazines and magazine-type publications are published, whose single circulation exceeds 3 million copies. During the years of the 10th Five-Year-Plan alone, 28 new periodical publications were started. A printing complex of the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia has been put into operation, which has made it possible to realize the transfer of the republic newspapers and magazines to the offset printing method.

Television and radio broadcasting have been further developed. At present television conducts its transmissions in three programs for 35 hours, and radio --for 56 hours per 24-hour period. The population has the use of more than 800,000 television sets and more than 1 million radio receivers. More than 160 city, rayon, and large-edition newspapers are published in the republic; 43 editorial offices of local radio broadcasting are in operation.

Journalism has developed effective forms of participation in the propagation and materialization of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism as the basis of the world view of all Soviet people. Here success depends in many respects on taking into account the interest of the reading audience and on the skillful illumination of questions of theory through the prism of the solution of current ideological and educational tasks. In the newspaper and magazine publications it is shown that the formation of the new type of personality is a complex task, which can be solved only with regard to the unity of the realization of the questions of education, training, the development of culture, the development of the communist attitude toward labor, not relaxing for a minute the struggle against bourgeois ideology and the survivals of the past.

The close link between the printed propaganda and life is secured by the skillful utilization and comprehension on the part of the journalists of the new facts and phenomena of life from the position of Marxist-Leninist theory. The theoretical statements of the press and the television and radio programs in our republic are constructed in such a manner so that they correspond to the present-day tasks of ideological work. The statements of the newspaper on this subject were reviewed at a special session of the Presidium of the Moldavian Republic Council of Trade Unions, which recommended to the trade union organizations to discuss these materials in the production collectives.

A large part of the newspaper and magazine statements, television and radio broadcasts have a methodic character and are addressed to those studying Marxist-Leninist theory, as well as to lecturers and teachers. Sociological polls showed that in the process of training for work, 78 percent of all of those polled turn to newspapers, 66 percent--to magazines, 62 percent--to television, 53 percent--to books, and 41 percent--to radio.

A constant creative search in the development of effective and accessible forms of the propagation of Marxist-Leninist ideas is characteristic for the collective of the journalists of MSSR State Radio and Television. The sociological research that was conducted not only confirmed the real assistance that is extended by these broadcasts to the listeners of the system of political education, but also made the parameters of this assistance more concrete: 35 percent of those polled answered that television broadcasts provide additional current information, 28 percent--that they are attracted by the popular character of the explanation of the questions, by the link of the theses of Marxist-Leninist theory with the present and with current events. A certain part of the viewers are attracted to television because of the scientific authority of the participants in the broadcasts. About 8 percent of the persons surveyed answered that the encounters on the screen with prominent specialists in the sphere of social sciences help them to better perceive and master difficult methodological problems.

At the same time, it should be acknowledged that these television broadcasts are not everywhere so effective. Thus, sociological surveys, conducted in Ryshkanskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy and Kotovskiyy rayons, showed that only 43 percent of those surveyed are interested in these broadcasts, with 16 percent not knowing about their existence at all. At the same time, only 15 percent of those surveyed answered that they are watching the broadcasts on the recommendations of the propagandists. The results of the sociological research made it possible to establish the dependence of the effectiveness of radio and television cycles about Marxist-Leninist subjects on their volume and time of the broadcast. It is important to conduct, in the future, too, a search for forms and methods of increasing the ideological and literary level of the broadcasts and to coordinate them more closely with the practice of communist construction and with the socio-economic policy of the party.

In the long-term and current plans of the editorial collectives, questions of the illumination of a comprehensive approach to educational work have occupied a lasting place. They have found embodiment in concrete continual cycles of

radio and television broadcasts. . . a number of spectacular, problem-raising materials, in which the experience of party organizations with respect to the introduction of a comprehensive approach in the practice of ideological work were published. Articles disclosing forms and methods of educational work at the place of residence, in small labor collectives, and among young people occupied a significant place.

In the system of the means of the formation of a scientific-materialist and atheistic world view, the organs of mass information and propaganda occupy a leading place. Scientific-atheist propaganda in the press is multi-faceted and it is understandable that it must be conducted on the basis of sound argumentation and aggressively, from the positions of militant materialism.

Aggressive atheist propaganda is conducted by the republic periodical publications and the editors of radio and television.

A great deal of attention in the pages of the republic press is being given to the exposure of hostile religious propaganda. The newspaper SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA constantly exposes forms and methods of anti-Soviet propaganda, which bourgeois centers and religious organizations connected with them use in their broadcasts into our republic.

The range of atheistic propaganda in the city and rayon newspapers is broad.

Significant are the possibilities of the mass media in the vivid portrayal of the socialist way of life and in the formation of an active, vitally important position of the members of our society. In publications and broadcasts the attention of the audience is directed at the fact that an active, vitally important position of the Soviet people was forged in the struggle for the consolidation of the Great October, in the construction of socialism.

The means of mass information and propaganda actively help the party committees to make the spiritual and moral values of socialism the property of all members of society. The journalistic zeal of the newspaper statements is directed at the eradication, from human psychology and conduct, of such negative traits and vestiges as greediness, bribery, careerism, time-serving, boot-licking and other negative phenomena that are still encountered in our society. Many publications address themselves to subjects which make it possible to expose dependence, cynicism, hypocrisy, immodesty, and lack of respect for man. The aspiration of the editorial collectives to demonstrate the wealth of the spiritual world of the Soviet man deserves attention.

The moral and aesthetic subject requires a high level of journalistic mastery from the journalists, an especially good knowledge of the subject of the conversation and psychology of the reader, which makes it possible to correctly select professional methods and means, to make the statement emotional, interesting and effective. Practice shows that the high level of the development of the subject of morals is secured by penetration into the subject, by the constant treatment of it by the leading journalists, by the depth and richness of content of the materials, and by the active involvement of the writers of the republic in the work of the press organs.

Of interest is the experience of the press, radio and television in demonstrating the traditions of the joint struggle of the peoples of our country in defense of revolutionary achievements and for the construction and consolidation of socialism in the USSR. The celebration of such outstanding events in the life of the party and the people as the 60th anniversary of Soviet power and the formation of the USSR and the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin served as an important stimulus for the editorial collectives in the propagation of the ideas of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the USSR. The subject of the friendship of peoples received especially broad illumination in the republic press during the period of the preparation and celebration of the 60th anniversary of the MSSR and the creation of the Communist Party of Moldavia. It was emphasized in all the materials that the MSSR has attained virtual equality with the other republics of the USSR thanks to the wise Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU and the unselfish assistance of the Russian, Ukrainian and other fraternal peoples of our country.

Military-patriotic subjects and questions of the education of the masses in the glorious militant traditions of the Soviet people have always been and are at the center of attention of the journalists of the republic. Departments of battle glory on public principles are successfully operating in the editorial offices of SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA and VECHEARNIY KISHINEV. They prepare type pages and selections of materials about feats of arms of the Soviet people and about the dedication of the old and the present generations of our people to the socialist Fatherland and the cause of communism.

There has been an appreciable increase in the illumination of questions of patriotic education in the rayon press during the period of the preparation and celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Moldavia from the fascist aggressors and the 40th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War during the years 1941-1945. Profound in content and diverse in form are the publications of those rayon newspapers which combine material devoted to war, the feats of fellow-countrymen, the everyday working life of former fighters and today's soldiers. Sociological research conducted in Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon showed that the local residents regularly turn to radio and television broadcasts which are devoted to patriotic and international education. For example, 78 percent of those surveyed listen to the broadcast "I Serve the Soviet Union", moreover every second--on a regular basis. The research confirms the fact that there is a constant increase in the interest of the viewers in television broadcasts on international and patriotic subjects. More than 78 percent of those polled watch the television program "In the Native Land", "In Places of Revolutionary, Military and Labor Glory", and about 61 percent--"Remembrance and Duty". 62 percent of those who answered the questionnaire turn to it in order to expand their horizon, 26 percent--in order to obtain effective knowledge of new facts about the problems named, and 23 percent are searching for answers to questions that trouble them. 37 percent of the information picked up from the broadcasts help in public work, and 22 percent--to hold conversations about subjects of patriotic and international education on their initiative.

Many materials and radio and television broadcasts still lack an analytical nature and depth of comprehension of the phenomena of life, they are not always

purposeful and effective, closely related to life, frequently they do not take into account the distinctive features of various categories of readers and viewers, which to a significant degree lowers their effectiveness in the formation of strong world views and convictions. Consequently, the journalists must improve the content and raise the journalistic level of press and radio and television propaganda and see to it that the agitation and propaganda and organizational efforts of every one of the editorial collectives correspond to the innovational essence of the ideological activity of the party.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo TsK KP Moldavii, "Kommunist Moldavii", 1985.

8970

CSO: 1830/612

REGIONAL ISSUES

LATVIAN PROCURATOR CALLS FOR SWEEPING CRACKDOWN ON CRIME

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 25 Jun 85 pp 2-3

[Report by Ya. E. Dzenitis, Latvian SSR Procurator: "The Challenges of Law Enforcement and Other State Organs and Public Organizations to Strengthen Socialist Legality and Law and Order in the Republic"]

[Excerpts] To carry out the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee in the republic under the guidance of party committees, concrete steps have been taken to improve the prevention of legal offenses and intensify the fight against criminal and other antisocial phenomena and violations of state and labor discipline.

The cadres of law enforcement organs have been strengthened thanks to the demanding concern of party and Soviet organs. Political organs have been formed in the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] system, which made it possible to step up political indoctrination work in subunits of internal affairs organs and exert more effective influence on the selection and indoctrination of cadres. Refinements are being made in the forms and methods of procurator supervision, whose main efforts are directed to eliminating violations of legality. There has been improvement in the interaction of law enforcement organs with people's control committees and other monitoring organs in the fight against mismanagement and waste and violations of state discipline. Steps are being taken to eliminate shortcomings in operational search and investigative work, in the hearing of criminal cases by people's courts, and in legal propaganda. As a result, certain positive trends have been noted in strengthening legality and stepping up the fight against crime.

At the same time we must observe that the challenges of strengthening law and order in the republic are still not being met effectively enough. Criminal offenses against socialist property continue to be widespread: stealing state or public property. There continue to be widespread instances of stealing the property of citizens, malicious hooliganism, violations of traffic safety rules for motor vehicles, and certain types of criminal offenses against human life and health. Why is it that the measures taken have not been effective enough? As was noted and substantiated at the meeting of the republic party aktiv in February of this year, in some places they think that simply passing resolutions and hoping they will be carried out, without hard, daily work, is what we mean by "realistic measures to fight crime." In some cases purposefulness, a comprehensive approach, and unity of action among state and economic organs,

trade union and other public organizations, and labor collectives are lacking in work to prevent legal offenses.

There are many examples of unselfish work to expose dangerous criminals in the activity of republic law enforcement organs.

It took less than 10 days to solve the murder of citizen Burilina; the murderer and his accomplices were arrested. But this was not the end of the investigation. The persistent and skillful work of procurator's investigators and employees of the criminal search department to identify the motives of the murder led to the solving of other equally dangerous crimes. It was found that the murder was committed by people who, together with Burilina, were regularly engaged in speculation, currency operations, and private enterprise activities. The procurator's office recently arrested another group of hard-core speculators. These dealers would deceive citizens near the [state] second-hand store and buy articles made of precious metals from them for half-price. The profit was enormous, and during the investigation many valuables were confiscated.

Unfortunately, investigative organs and operational search subdivisions do not always work in this manner. The incomplete solving of crimes, especially in Riga, Yelgava, Yurmala, and Rizhskiy, Ogrskiy, Bauskiy, and certain other rayons, is greatly weakening our position in the fight against crime. The leaders of the procurator's office and the MVD are taking steps to eliminate disorganization and lack of initiative in investigative and operational search work and to use advances in science and police technology skillfully. Attention has been directed to improving the interaction of investigators and operational employees of internal affairs organs and to increasing their professional skills and personal accountability for solving crimes. Procurator supervision of both the legality of responses to statements by citizens and other communications about crimes committed and the strict compliance with laws during the investigation of criminal cases and reaching sound verdicts in them has been intensified.

The law gives procurators the duty of coordinating the activity of law enforcement organs in the fight against legal offenses. The Rezekne inter-rayon procurator and the procurators of Daugavpils and Kuldigskiy and various other rayons in the republic are handling this task skillfully. But at the same time some procurators still do not adequately coordinate the work of law enforcement organs and show passivity and lack of initiative. The republic procurator's office has demanded that procurators increase their role in coordinating the actions of law enforcement organs in the local areas, direct their efforts to eradicating crime, especially serious crime, and achieve a decisive turning point in work on solving crimes. We had to release certain rayon procurators who did not secure an aggressive, effective fight against crime.

The employees of republic law enforcement organs are aware of their special responsibility for the state of the fight against crime. But the challenge of significantly reducing crime cannot be met through the efforts of law enforcement organs alone. A united front of the forces of all state organs, public organizations, and labor collectives must be formed in every city and rayon for the fight against legal offenders. These efforts must be combined primarily to prevent violations of the law, to remove their causes, which has been defined



by the party as the general line in the field of the fight against crime. The ispolkoms of local Soviets of Peoples Deputies, economic managers, trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations, and labor collectives must devote constant attention to eliminating the factors and conditions that give rise to legal offenses.

One of these primary causes is drunkenness; the fight against it becomes particularly important in light of the documents recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Drunkenness in production arouses serious concern. Losses from absenteeism in the past year amounted to a significant number of worker-days. And a large majority of them were connected to drunkenness. This is just part of the economic damage that this evil entails. The damage is greatly enlarged by losses from alcohol-related accidents and injuries, loss of material assets, and production of poor-quality goods. But drunkenness is not given a severe, principled evaluation in all labor collectives; in some places there is indulgence and connivance. Things sometimes get to the point where, after being in a medical sobering-up unit, the alcoholics are given material assistance. Drunkenness causes considerable harm to the family, especially to the indoctrination of children. There is every reason to think that reducing the level of crime, cutting economic losses, the well-being of families, and the indoctrination of the younger generation depend directly on the state of the fight against drunkenness. The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that all party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and all economic managers immediately work out and implement programs of thoroughly substantiated administrative-legal and indoctrinational measures to decisively step up the fight against alcohol and increase its effectiveness. The challenge is not just to reduce the number of people who end up in medical sobering-up units or commit offenses while drunk, but also to change the way of life of those citizens who cannot picture a day off or any noteworthy event at work or in the family without drinks. Sobriety must become the norm of each person's life.

Anti-alcohol propaganda demands the most serious attention; it must become more aggressive and convincing. Carrying out comprehensive measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism is a social challenge of great political significance, and the party demands that each of us that massive, universal efforts be combined with firmness, organization, and consistency in meeting it.

Another, equally critical problem in the fight against crime is parasitism, which often goes along with drunkenness. There is a tangible shortage of labor in our economy. Yet at the same time many able-bodied people evade socially useful labor, trying to get as much as possible from society while giving nothing in return. Although parasites are a comparatively small part of the population, they cause significant harm to society. One out of four persons who committed crimes did not have a job and was not a student. This indicator is much higher in Moskovskiy Rayon of Riga, in Liepaja, and in Talsinskiy Rayon.

Steps are being taken in the republic to identify people who are following a parasitic, antisocial way of life, to place them at work, and to hold criminally

accountable those who maliciously evade socially useful labor. But we must acknowledge that the work being done is not effective enough. Here, just as in the fight against drunkenness, we must have coordinated and consistent action by law enforcement and other state organs, economic managers, and labor collectives. The basic challenge is to force parasites to work. But some enterprise managers mistakenly, for various pretexts, refuse to accept these people for jobs, not wanting to be troubled with indoctrinating them. We hope that the ispolkoms of the local Soviets will be more demanding of economic managers with respect to job placement of citizens who evade socially useful labor as well as persons who have been released from places of incarceration. Employees of internal affairs organs must also encounter certain difficulties identifying people who are following a parasitic way of life. I think the time has come to work out and introduce in the republic, based on the experience of Daugavpils, a precise system of record-keeping for the movement of labor resources and monitoring the job placement of people who have been discharged from enterprises (organizations) and are evading socially useful labor. The meeting of the aktiv of party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations of Moscow posed the challenge: by the end of the year identify all persons in the city who are evading socially useful labor and take the necessary steps with them. I think that Riga and our entire republic could handle such a challenge.

A real reduction in street crimes is closely bound up with overcoming drunkenness and parasitism. This applies particularly to Riga, Daugavpils, and Ventspils. Insuring law and order on the streets is assigned first of all to the militia patrols and posts. The MVD leadership has taken certain steps to build up this service. But in meetings with labor collectives we frequently hear that you cannot always find a militia employee on the streets in the evening hours. We cannot disagree with this criticism. It would be desirable for the republic MVD and city and rayon ispolkoms to give more attention to patrol and post service, which is still inadequately staffed. At the same time it is relevant to recall that intolerance of antisocial behavior and assisting in every way possible to preserve public order are the constitutional duty of all citizens, not just militia employees. Trade union and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives cannot bypass cases of indifference and passivity, and should hold people responsible if they could have stopped offenses but did not.

Precinct militia inspectors perform important tasks in maintaining public order. They are on the forward edge of the fight against legal offenses, and from them we expect more vigorous preventive work. Each inspector must know his precinct well and respond to all violations promptly, in cooperation with the public and labor collectives. Last year labor collectives in the republic heard 1,500 reports by precinct inspectors. We must continue developing this form of communication between the militia and the public in the future. Additional steps must be taken also to increase the role of public posts for preservation of order as centers of legal crime prevention work with the population. At the same time the activity of volunteer peoples guards should be stepped up.

Comrade deputies! The CPSU and the Soviet Government are giving the most fixed attention to indoctrination of the younger generation, to instilling lofty ideological and moral qualities in them. The challenge of eradicating legal offenses among minors is viewed as one of the most important ones, and a good deal is

done in this direction. Greater care is being taken to provide collective summer recreation and labor for students. Mass physical training work with students and adolescents at their places of residence has been improved. The network of extended-day groups and schools has been expanded. Many ispolkoms of local Soviets are giving effective help in the work of commissions of the affairs of minors, and their activity has been somewhat stepped up. In Leningradskiy Rayon of Riga, for example, the commission regularly checks on compliance with laws on work by minors at enterprises and at general and vocational-technical schools and quickly eliminates violations that are found. The work of the commission on the affairs of minors in Yelgavskiy Rayon deserves approval; at its initiative a demand has been incorporated in collective contracts that fulfillment by parents of their duties to indoctrinate children be considered in summarizing the results of socialist competition. The measures taken have produced some results, but they do not give reason for complacency and indifference. We must see that every city and rayon's local ispolkom, with the active participation of law enforcement organs, insures timely identification of the adolescents who are in difficult family conditions and those who are evading study or labor. And necessary steps must be taken. In this matter there must be close cooperation between the commissions on the affairs of minors and supervisory and guardianship organs, on the one hand, and public health, social security, education, and internal affairs organs and labor collectives, on the other. The main reason for the low return from preventive measures is under-estimation of individual work with adolescents and in formally conducting this work. Therefore, we must react more severely to cases where paperwork and generalized, all-embracing measures are substituted for painstaking preventive work with each adolescent.

The main thrusts in strengthening legality in the national economy are insuring the preservation of socialist property and stepping up the fight against mismanagement and violations of state and labor discipline. Work in the republic to observe economy measures, stop waste, and reduce unproductive losses has been intensified in recent years. But by no means has everything possible been done to put an end to stealing and squandering of socialist property, bribe-taking, and official abuses. Each year theft and mismanagement cause significant economic loss in the republic, especially at enterprises of the food, meat and dairy, and light industries, trade, the domestic services sphere, construction, transportation, and agriculture. The fight against petty theft has been relaxed at some enterprises. In just one year more than 1,200 persons were arrested for petty theft at food industry enterprises, and goods worth 15,000 rubles were confiscated from them.

The fight against offenses against socialist property is weakened by the failure of some economic managers and other officials to carry out their service duties to prevent theft and shortages. Serious omissions are permitted in monitoring records and use of raw materials, finished products, and containers and in organizing their storage. The most common kind of inspection, taking inventory, is often done poorly. A shortage of almost 100,000 rubles was discovered at the warehouse of the Mazsalatskiy Consumer Society (where A. Runtsis worked as chairman) of the Valmiyerskiy Rayon Union of Consumer Societies. They were able to cover it up for a long time because the inventory papers were written as dictated by the warehouse manager and the actual presence of the goods was not checked. The motor parts warehouse of the Yekabpils Domestic Services Combine, where a shortage of more than 50,000 rubles was found, was inspected by the same "method."

Shortcomings in departmental monitoring and bookkeeping plus omissions in the use and storage of material assets enable thieves to operate with impunity for long times and have a significant impact on operational investigation and bringing the guilty persons to trial. The following case shows what this can lead to. The Supreme Court of the republic sentenced Popov, former director of a storage base of the Riga Fruit and Vegetable Association, to a long term of loss of freedom and confiscation of his property for theft and mercenary abuses. Various valuable articles worth a considerable sum were confiscated from this 34-year-old criminal.

Law enforcement organs, above all the apparatus of the BKhSS [Fight against Theft of Socialist Property and Speculation] service, must show more activism, skill, and operational ability in uncovering and stopping various abuses. This service was soundly criticized for relaxation of its work, and steps have now been taken to strengthen the personnel of the service and intensify procurator supervision of its activities. Steps are also being taken to improve the quality of investigations and reduce the time they take in cases of large thefts, shortages, and management crimes. The leaders of republic law enforcement organs are united in the belief that, in addition to improving monitoring and inspecting work, it would be wise to form a special group of qualified inspectors from the total staff of the monitoring-inspecting apparatus, to perform assignments for investigative organs.

Our overall mistakes are explained in large part by the fact that the ispolkoms of local Soviets and the ministries and departments are not demanding enough of economic managers with respect to preservation of socialist property. As was pointed out at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "We must be more demanding of specific people, including lawmakers, with respect to preservation and correct use of material assets." An increase in the accountability of economic managers is closely linked with their adopting measures to reimburse for the loss caused. Enterprise and organization managers are making little use of the right given by law to reimburse this loss at the expense of the guilty persons. In the Ministry of Food Industry system last year only slightly more than three percent of the total loss was charged to the guilty persons. It is worth mentioning to economic managers that it is not only their right, but also their duty to reimburse the state for losses at the expense of the guilty persons. And if they fail to do so and are good-hearted and generous at the expense of the state treasury, the law demands that the loss be reimbursed from their own pockets.

Procurator organs do not set themselves the tasks of bringing everyone who violates state discipline to criminal accountability. But no one should go unpunished. Last year the Latvian SSR Procurator's Office held 211 officials accountable on a disciplinary and material basis for false reports and 262 for production of poor-quality goods. As for those who falsify reports and produce poor goods maliciously and those who violate delivery obligations, if their actions cause harm to the state more severe legal force should be applied to them, all the way to criminal accountability.

It is the manager's reliance on the collective and establishing a harmonious, creative atmosphere that is the main accelerator of progress. Instances where

suggestions made by the collective are not reviewed and managers do not listen to the opinion of the collective or report to it themselves should be considered unacceptable. This is not a matter of whether someone wants to or not; it is a matter of unconditional performance of an important constitutional act. The personal example of the manager and his high principles and exactingness are what instill the collective with an intolerance of those who steal people's property, alcoholics, and others who disrupt production. Several cases of stealing state property committed by groups occurred at the Iyetsava Mixed Feed Plant. One would expect the plant collective to angrily censure the thieves. But the statements at the meeting amounted to nothing more than proposals to assign public defenders for the guilty persons and petition the court to give lenient punishment. The court rejected the petitions which, it was learned, were supported only by the plant managers, whose liberalism had misled the collective.

Preventing legal offenses is a subject of special concern to law enforcement organs. To prevent legal offenses it is essential to give more publicity to their work. In recent times the heads and other employees of law enforcement organs have been meeting more often with labor collectives and informing them of the results of investigations of criminal cases and trials in court as well as of the general state of legality and steps to strengthen it. The press, television, and radio have begun to be used better for these purposes. Last year employees of law enforcement organs gave more than 17,500 reports and lectures. Legal propaganda has become widespread, but there are still many shortcomings in it. Some speakers merely limit themselves to appeals not to violate the law and do not relate their explanations to the situation in production and the state of discipline and order. We must strive persistently for more aggressive and realistic propaganda and give more attention to the legal training of economic managers and other officials. Traveling court sessions have a significant indoctrinational impact. But they are not employed in all necessary cases. Because of omissions in mobilizing labor collectives public accusers (prosecutors) seldom participate in such court sessions, but we are seeing public defenders more and more, even in cases of dangerous crimes. Employees of the procurator's office and of court organs should correct this situation, with the help of the labor collectives.

The present policy of strengthening organization, order, and legality in all spheres of life is not a short-term campaign; it is a line that is being followed and will be followed consistently and unwaveringly, and there will be no deviations in carrying it out.

Permit me to assure you, comrade deputies, that the employees of republic law enforcement organs will apply all their efforts, skill, and energy toward further strengthening legality and law and order, and in this way will make the best contribution they can to greeting the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

11176  
CSO: 1800/354

END